







**FRENCH**  
**IN**  
**THREE MONTHS**  
**DAMIENS' SYSTEM.**

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**TWELFTH EDITION ENLARGED AND REVISED.**

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1911.

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—  
1911.

## TO THE STUDENT.

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DEAR MADAM OR SIR,

Although this is the twelfth edition of the **FRENCH IN THREE MONTHS METHOD**, it is still practically a new system to many people. This edition has received many corrections and additions.

The booklet contains the **THREE THOUSAND WORDS AND IDIOMS** which are most used in ordinary conversation ; sufficient to enable you to talk French all your life ; no fossil philological peculiarities, but French as it is actually spoken in France.

Only half that number is really needed for daily table talk. There are, besides, fifteen thousand words which are alike in both languages and are *not given* in this book,—once heard in conversation or seen in a newspaper they will be remembered ; they can even be *guessed*. For instance : 10,000 words ending in **TION, ENCE, ANCE, UDE, ADE, UR**, are practically the same, and are feminine in French. So, supposing you wish to translate the words : building, care, luck, height, display—think of *synonymous* English words with above endings, and you get : la construction, la prudence, la chance, l'altitude, la parade. English words in **TY** end in **TÉ** in French (feminine) : la charité, la générosité, etc. Nouns in **AGE, AL, ISME**, etc., are also practically the same, and masculine in French : example : translate travel, wedlock, ore, beast, by le voyage, le mariage, le mineral, l'animal, etc. With a little effort these additional 15,000 words can be learnt in 15 minutes, but they are not indispensable.

Here, expressions most needed come first. **GRAMMAR UNDERLIES EACH GROUP OF EXAMPLES**, and, like M. Jourdan, who talked prose without being aware of it, you will know more syntax and irregular verbs at the end of **THREE MONTHS** than if you had fagged for years over many a high standard Grammar, quotations solving grammatical difficulties being embodied in sentences used in every day life, at meals, shopping, etc.

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With this book a teacher is needed, but not necessarily a "Professor." Avoid gramophones, please.

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I have been teaching French in London for the last 23 consecutive years, using in turn the best three hundred methods in vogue; and I guarantee that this one will justify its title and enable you, if you make up your mind to do so, to SPEAK FRENCH IN THREE MONTHS. :

Hoping you will work hard to succeed,

I remain,

Yours very truly,

CH. DAMIENS.

24, Earl's Court Square, London, S.W.

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FOR LESSONS, Privately or by Post, .

APPLY TO

Mons CH. DAMIENS, B. Sc., 24, EARL'S COURT SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.

# PRONUNCIATION.

Vowels :—	Sound like.	In :—	Example :—	Pronounce :—
A, A, EA		art	chat ; plat (Parisians pronounce A as in cat.	shah ; plah.
Â, ÊÂ	A	father	âno ; gâteau	ahn ; gah-toe.
E, EUL, EUR, ŒUR	E	baker or	le, me, il serait	leuh, meuh ; ill-sir-a
Ê	U	fur	soul, sœur, peur	sull, sîrr, purr.
E, EI, AI	E	demolish	d'molir	d'moleer.
Ê	A	mare	mère ; seize	mare ; says.
Ê			mais ; lait ; fraîs	may ; lay ; fray.
O	A	flake (long A)	fête ; bête	fate ; bait.
Ô ÊÂ, EAU, AU	O	not	la botte ; l'homme	lah bott ; lomm.
U, Û, U	O	home	bateau ; dos ; l'eau	bah-too ; dough ; low.
EU, ŒU, EU, EÛ	W	between	nuit ; mur	nwee ; mwür.
OU, OU, OÛ	(Ü in German) or whistled OO (pronounced in whistling).			
I, I, Y	U	fur (but close)	sou.	fu(hr).
OI, OÏ	OO	food	fou ; doux	foo ; doo.
AN, AM, EN, EM	EE	eel	il ; ici ; libraire	ill ; eesee ; lee brayr.
(AON) (nasal A)	WHA	what (without T)	moi ; voilà	mwah ; vwah lah.
ON, OM, EON (nasal O)	AUN	aunt (without sounding the N or T).	vent (VAH said by an American).	
UN, UM, EUN	O	upon (without sounding the N) bon ; son		boh(n) ; son(gh).
IN, IM, AIN, AIM, EIN	U	blunt (without N or T) un ; brun		u(n) ; bru(n).
OIN	AI	print (without N or T) pain		pain(gh).
	UAI	quaint (without N or T) coin ; loin		qwai(ngli) ; lwai(ng).

The last consonant of a word is linked to the following, if it begins with a vowel or H. | un enfant blond | u(ngn)-nah-tah-blo(ng).

CONSONANTS are the same as in English EXCEPT :—

CH, SCH	SH	show	chocolat	sho-koh-lah.
GN	GN	mignonette (strong y)	agneau	ah-gnyo.
J, GE, GI, GY	S	pleasure	je le juge	jull-euh-jûge.
GU	G	go	guerre	gayrr.
QU	K		qualité	kahh-lee tay.
ILL	Y		filie	fee-ye.
TION, (TIE)	S	see	la nation	lah nah-see onh.
TH	T	Thames	aristocratie	ah reess-toe-crah-see.
G	G	go before A, O, U. Before other vowels it sounds a French J.	le thé	leuh-tay.

H, aspirate or not, is *never* sounded :  
C sounds S when marked with a cedilla :  
S between two vowels sounds Z :  
ISME pronounce ISS-ME :

le heros  
garçon  
le desir  
patriotisme  
leuh-ay-roe.  
gahr so(ng).  
l uh-day zeer.  
patro-tiss-meuh.

The accents are / aigu, \ grave, ^ circumflexe.

Letters in brackets are NOT to be pronounced

# RULES PECULIAR TO FRENCH GRAMMAR.

LESSONS 1, 2, 6, 7.—NOUNS form their plural by adding *s*: les livres. 2. Those ending in *s*, *x*, *z* do not change: les fils. 3. Those ending in *u* take *x*: les jeux. 4. Those ending in *ail*, *al*, change into *aux*; canaux; émaux.

LESSON 13.—Exceptions.—Always take *s*: 3. <sup>2</sup> landau, clou, fou, trou, verrou, sou, filou. 4. bal, carnaval, chacal, régal, détail, éventail, gouvernail, portail, sêrail. Irregular.—Œil, yeux; ciel, cieux; aïeul, aïeux; ail, aulx; bétail, bestiaux; os, œuf, bœuf.

LESSONS 1, 2.—A *le*, *s*; *de le*, *s*. are never used, but: *au-x*, *du*, *des*, (though: à l'ami, de l'eau). 2. Each and every noun must be preceded by an ARTICLE or adjective. 3. If with a preposition, the prep. must be repeated also: La France et le Portugal exportent du vin, de l'huile et des citrons au Canada.

LESSONS 1, 13, 14.—Except.—No *art.* is used before towns and most nouns preceded by *EN*, *PAR*, *AVEC* and *DE* (from or made of): Paris; en Asie; il vient de Russie, avec bonté, table de bois. Irreg.—Some is expressed by *DE* in negative sentences or where an *adj.* precedes the noun: pas de pain; de bon vin. Note:—Il est savant; il est avocat; il est docteur (*without a*).

LESSON 2.—Mon, cet, bel, nouvel, fol, mol, vieil are used instead of *ma*, *ce*, *beau*, *nouveau*, *fou*, *mou*, *vieux*, before vowels: mon amie, un bel arbre.

LESSONS 2, 3, 4.—ADJECTIVES must be of same gender and number as the noun they qualify: vie gaie. 2. The shorter of the two usually comes first: un livre amusant; une bonne recommandation. 3. Words are put in the feminine by adding *e*: ouvrière. 4. Those already ending in *e* do not change: sage. 5. Most ending in *s*, *l*, *n* or *t* double it before adding *e*: bonne; sott<sup>e</sup>; grosse. 6. Those in *f* change in *ve*: vive. 7. Those in *x* and *eur* become *use*: rieuse; jalouse. 8. Those in *eau* become *elle*: belle.

LESSON 13.—Except.—Professions in *teur* are in the feminine *trice*: actrice. 2. Those ending in *erieur* take *e*: supérieure.

LESSON 14.—Certain adjectives govern prepositions: heureux de vous voir.

LESSONS 6, 10, 16.—Interrogative adjectives, quel, quelle are used before names of things or persons: quel épicier, dans quelle rue?

LESSONS 14, 16.—Interrogative PRONOUNS: qui refers to persons; que and quoi refer to things—qui demandez-vous? que demandez-vous? avec quoi écrivez-vous? Lequel refers to either persons or things.

LESSONS 10, 14, 16.—RELATIVE pronouns: qui is the nominative of following verb and que is the accusative: mon cousin qui est arrivé et que vous avez vu. Le bouton qui était là et que j'ai perdu.

LESSON 9.—Personal pronouns objects are placed BEFORE the verb in the order of persons: je vous le donne. 2. If both of same person, the direct object comes first: je le lui donne. 3. *y*, *en* come close to the verb: Je leur y en ai envoyé.

LESSON 10.—Except.—In the imper. affirm. pronouns come after, direct first: donnez-le-moi. Irreg.—Donnez-m'en. Donnes-en à B. Vas-y.

**LESSONS 12, 15.**—Auxiliary VERBS govern past participles, others govern the infinitive: *J'ai mis, je vais mettre.*

**LESSONS 4, 6.**—**AVOIR** is used instead of "to be" with: *froid, chaud, faim, soif, peur, sommeil, envie, raison, tort, honte, soin, besoin, esprit, âge, mal, and longtemps (il y a): J'ai soif.*

**LESSONS 9, 13, 15.**—Auxil. verbs are not used alone (I will, I shan't). Use a full sentence: *je le veux bien; je ne le ferai pas, or only: oui, non.*

2. Passive, intransitive and reflexive verbs take **ETRE**: *je me suis amusé.*  
3. Verbs have a special desinenence for each mood, tense and person.

Infinitive.	Prnsa.	Pres. Ind	Imperf.	Preterite	Futura.	Condit.	Sub. Pres.	Sub. Ip
ER-IR-RE	Je	E a.	AIS	AI a.	RAI	RAIS	E	SSE
Present Part	Tu	E.S.	AIS	AS	RAS	RAIS	ES	SSES
ANT	Il	E.t.d.	AIT	A t.	RA	RAIT	E	* ^T
Past Part	Nous	ONS	IONS	MES	RONs	RIONS	IONS	SSIONS
E.I.U.S.T.	Vous	EZ	IEZ	REZ	RIEZ	RIEZ	IEZ	SSEI EZ
	Ils	ENT	AIENT	RENT	RONT	RAIENT	ENT	SSENT

\* The vowel preceding the T has a circumflex accent whatever vowel it is.

**LESSONS 3, 4.**—Verbs in **CER** take a *c*, and those in **GRE** take *e* after the *c* before *a* and *o*: *je plaçais; nous mangeons.* 2. Verbs in **VER** change *y* into *i* before *e*: *j'emploie.* 3. Verbs in **ELER, ETET** double the *L* or *T* before *e*: *ES* and *ENT*: *je jette* (not *acheter* and *geler*).

**LESSON 15.**—The imperfect tense expresses a state; the past definite an action; the past indefinite is correct in both cases: *j'étais réveillé, (awake). Je fus réveillé, (awakened). J'ai été réveillé.*

**LESSON 15.**—Passive forms should be turned into active ones, commencing with *on*. I have been told: *on m' a dit.*

**LESSONS 11, 15, 18.**—Subjunctives are frequently used in French in sentences expressing doubt, necessity, command, a few impersonal verbs and certain **CONJUNCTIONS** (XV.), *je ne crois pas qu'il soit ici. Il faut que j'aille à la ville.*

The subjunctive is NOT used immediately after *si*, but in the dependent proposition: *si vous êtes à Londres, et que vous soyez libre, nous irons au théâtre.*

**LESSON 15.**—**PAST PARTICIPLES**, without auxil. or with **ETRE**, agree like adjectives: *les feuilles (sont) tombées.* 2. With **AVOIR** they agree with the **PRECEDING DIRECT OBJECT**: *j'ai lu les lettres qu'il a reçues.*

**LESSON 5.**—Infinitives make verbal nouns: *le boire.*

**LESSON 16.**—"Il est" refers to a verb: *il est utile de faire ceci.* "C'est" refers to a noun or adj.: *c'est bon. Note: c'est moi; ce SONT eux.*

**LESSONS 13, 16.**—**ADVERBS** are generally formed by adding "ment" to the feminine of the adjective: *doux, douce, doucement.*

**LESSONS 3, 7, 17.**—Adverbs come AFTER the verb or AUXIL.: *vous avez bien parlé.* 2. Adverbs of quantity must be followed by "de": *peu de pain.* But not "*plusieurs.*" 3. With *pouvoir, savoir, et oser* **NE** may be used without *pas*, also after expressions of fear, comparisons and *il y a* (ago): *il y a un mois que je ne l'ai vu.* The following do not take *plus* in the comparative: *Bon: meilleur. Mauvais: pire. Petit: moindre. Bien: mieux. Mal: pis. Peu: moins. Beaucoup* does not take *très*.

**LESSON 18.**—**PREPOSITIONS** govern the infinitive: *après avoir écrit une lettre; en, alone governs the present participle.*

**LESSON 17.**—Certain verbs require no preposition before the following infinitive—*j'espère réussir.* Some verbs require *à*: *j'apprends à chanter;* others take *de*: *Il est défendu de fumer.*

# FRENCH IN THREE MONTHS.

## PREMIÈRE LEÇON.

Avez-vous? Vous avez. N'est-ce pas?	Have you? You have. Have you not?
Ai-je? J'ai. Voulez-vous?	Have I? I have. Will you?
A-t-il? Il a. Je veux.	Has he? He has. I wish.
Ont-ils? Ils ont. Pouvez-vous?	Have they? They have. Can you?
Je l'ai. Je les ai. Je peux.	I have it. I have them. I can.
Je n'ai pas. Vous n'avez pas.	I have not. You have not.
Je ne l'ai pas. Je ne les ai pas.	I have not got it. I have not them.
L'avez-vous? Les avez-vous?	Have you it? Have you got them?
Donnez-moi, s'il vous plaît.	Give me, if you please.
Comment appelez-vous ceci?	What do you call this?
Qu'est-ce que c'est que cela?	What is that?
C'est à moi. C'est à vous.	It is mine. It is yours.
Passez-moi. Prêtez-moi.	Pass me. Lend me.
Apportez-moi. Envoyez-moi.	Bring me. Send me.
Prenez. Voulez-vous prendre?	Take. Will you have?
Qu'est-ce que vous faites là?	What are you doing there?
J'ai besoin de; il me faut.	I want.
Comment prononcez-vous ce mot là?	How do you pronounce that word?
Savez-vous?; est-ce que vous savez?	Do you know?
Je ne sais pas. Je le sais.	I do not know. I know it.
Je comprends. Je ne comprends pas	I understand. I do not understand.
Me comprenez-vous? Veuillez	Do you understand me? Please
répéter.	repeat.
Que voulez vous dire? Merci.	What do you mean? Thanks.

Le père, <i>the father.</i>	La bouteille, <i>the bottle.</i>	Un morceau, <i>a piece.</i>
La mère, <i>the mother.</i>	L'assiette, <i>the plate.</i>	La soucoupe, <i>the saucer.</i>
Les enfants, <i>the children.</i>	Le plat, <i>the dish.</i>	Le bœuf, <i>the beef.</i>
Le frère, <i>brother.</i>	L'huilier, <i>the cruet.</i>	Le mouton, <i>the mutton.</i>
La sœur, <i>sister.</i>	La cuiller, <i>the spoon.</i>	Le veau, <i>the veal.</i>
L'ami, <i>the friend.</i>	Les légumes, <i>the greens.</i>	Un œuf, <i>an egg.</i>
L'homme, <i>the man.</i>	Le poisson, <i>the fish.</i>	Un peu de, <i>a little.</i>
Le pain, <i>the bread.</i>	La soupe, <i>the soup.</i>	Et, and. De, of.
Le vin, <i>the wine.</i>	Le gâteau, <i>the cake.</i>	Mais, but. Pour, for.
La viande, <i>the meat.</i>	Le fromage, <i>the cheese.</i>	On, or. Où, where.
Le sel, <i>the salt.</i>	L'eau, <i>the water.</i>	Aussi, also. Avec, with.
Le poivre, <i>the pepper.</i>	La bière, <i>the beer.</i>	Sur, on. Dans, in.
Le sucre, <i>the sugar.</i>	Le thé, <i>the tea.</i>	Bon, good. m. Bonne, f
La moutarde, <i>the mustard.</i>	Le café, <i>the coffee.</i>	Un, one, m. Une, f.
Les noix, <i>the nuts.</i>	Le lait, <i>the milk.</i>	Seulement, only.
La table, <i>the table.</i>	Le raisin, <i>the grapes.</i>	Oui, yes. Non, no.

Le fourchette, <i>the fork.</i>	Le chocolat, <i>chocolate.</i>	Mon, ma, mes, <i>my.</i>
Le verre, <i>the glass.</i>	Une tartine, <i>a slice.</i>	Son, sa, ses, <i>his, her.</i>
Le couteau, <i>the knife.</i>	Le beurre, <i>the butter.</i>	Notre, nos, <i>our.</i>
Les couteaux, <i>the knives.</i>	La crème, <i>the cream.</i>	Votre, vos, <i>your.</i>
La nappe, <i>the tablecloth.</i>	La théière, <i>the teapot.</i>	Leur, leurs, <i>their.</i>
La serviette, <i>the napkin.</i>	La cafetière, <i>coffee pot.</i>	Une épingle, <i>pin.</i>
La tasse, <i>the cup.</i>	La carafe, <i>the decanter.</i>	Une aiguille, <i>needle.</i>

## QUESTIONS.

Voulez-vous une tasse de café?  
 Sur la table, l'avez-vous? ;  
 Passez-moi le lait, s.v.p.  
 Voulez-vous un peu de crème?  
 Prêtez-moi votre couteau, s.v.p.  
 Non, merci, passez-moi le gâteau.  
 Non, mais j'ai une soucoupe.  
 Passez-moi la théière.  
 Je veux dire le thé.  
 Donnez-moi un morceau de sucre.  
 Passez-moi les tartines, s.v.p.  
 Est-ce que vous avez une cuiller?  
 Le lait est dans la bouteille.  
 Passez-moi votre tasse.  
 Non, avec un peu d'eau.  
 Avez-vous le sel et le poivre?  
 Donnez-moi le verre, s'il vous plaît.  
 Avez-vous la viande?  
 Avez-vous le vin?  
 Avez-vous l'eau ou la bière?  
 Donnez-moi le sucre, s.v.p.  
 A-t-il le lait ou le café?  
 Les enfants ont-ils les noix?  
 A-t-il la cuiller ou la fourchette?  
 Avez-vous le fromage?  
 Avez-vous une bonne fourchette?  
 Votre père a-t-il la fourchette?  
 Avez-vous la moutarde?  
 Ont-ils le thé ou le café?

## RÉPONSES.

Thanks, where is the sugar?  
 Yes, have you a napkin?  
 I have not got it.  
 No, but give me the butter.  
 Will you [have] an egg?  
 Have you a plate?  
 Will you [have] the dish?  
 What do you mean?  
 I understand; is it good?  
 Where is your cup?  
 Give me your plate.  
 Yes, thanks, where is the milk?  
 I want a cup of tea.  
 With a little milk?  
 Where is the cheese?  
 No, I have only the salt.  
 I have not the glass.  
 Yes, I have also the salad.  
 Yes, Sir, I have it.  
 I have only the water.  
 I have not the sugar.  
 My brother has the milk.  
 They have the nuts and the milk.  
 He has the spoon and the fork.  
 No, Sir, I have not got it.  
 No, but I have a good spoon.  
 Yes, Sir, he has it.  
 I have the mustard and the salt.  
 They have the tea and the coffee.

## AVOIR—to have.

J'ai, *I have.*  
 Tu as, *thou hast.*  
 Il a, *he has.*  
 Elle a, *she has.*  
 Nous avons, *we have.*  
 Vous avez, *you have.*  
 Ils ont, *they have.*  
 Elles ont, *f., they have.*

J'avais, *I had.*  
 Tu avais, *thou hadst.*  
 Il avait, *he had.*  
 Nous avions, *we had.*  
 Vous aviez, *you had.*  
 Ils avaient, *they had.*

J'aurai, *I shall have.*

## ALLER—to go.

Je vais, *I go.*  
 Tu vas, *thou goest.*  
 Il va, *he goes.*  
 Elle va, *she goes.*  
 Nous allons, *we go.*  
 Vous allez, *you go.*  
 Ils vont, *they go.*  
 Elles vont, *they go.*

J'allais, *I was going.*  
 Tu allais, *thou w. going.*  
 Il allait, *he was going.*  
 Nous allions, *w. were going*  
 Vous alliez, *y. were going.*  
 Ils allaient, *t. w. going.*

J'irai, *I shall go.*

## Ai-je? have I?

As-tu? *hast thou?*  
 A-t-il? *has he?*  
 A-t-elle? *has she?*  
 Avons-nous? *have we?*  
 Avez-vous? *have you?*  
 Ont-ils? *have they?*  
 Ont-elles? *have they?*  
 A-t-on? *has one?*  
 Je n'ai pas, *I have not.*  
 Tu n'as pas, *t. hast not.*  
 Il n'a pas, *he has not.*  
 Nous n'avons pas, *w. h. n.*  
 Vous n'avez pas, *y. h. not.*  
 Ils n'ont pas, *t. h. not.*  
 Ayant, *having.*  
 J'ai eu, *I have had.*  
 Mangé, *eaten.*



Tu auras, <i>thou wilt have.</i>	Tu iras, <i>thou wilt go.</i>	Bu, <i>drunk.</i>	Vu, <i>seen.</i>
Il aura, <i>he will have.</i>	Il ira, <i>he will go.</i>	Envoyé, <i>sent.</i>	
Nous aurons, <i>we shall have.</i>	Nous irons, <i>we shall go.</i>	Trouvé, <i>found.</i>	
Vous aurez, <i>y. will have.</i>	Vous irez, <i>you will go.</i>	Compris, <i>understood.</i>	
Ils auront, <i>t. will have.</i>	Ils iront, <i>they will go.</i>	Reçu, <i>received.</i>	
Elles auront, <i>t. will have.</i>	Elles iront, <i>they will go.</i>	Êté, <i>been.</i>	

1, un; 2, deux; 3, trois; 4, quatre; 5, cinq; 6, six; 7, sept; 8, huit; 9, neuf; 10, dix; 11, onze; 12, douze; 13, treize; 14, quatorze; 15, quinze; 16, seize; 17, dix-sept; 18, dix-huit; 19, dix-neuf; 20, vingt.

*m. DU ; DE L' ; f. DE LA ; pl. DES ; some any ; (of the. some of the).*

Qu'est-ce que vous avez?	We have beef, veal, and mutton.
Qu'est-ce que vous voulez?	Give me some soup.
Qu'est-ce que vous allez manger?	A little fish and two eggs.
Qu'est-ce que vous allez boire?	A bottle of wine, please.
Qu'est-ce que vous désirez?	Cheese and a cup of coffee.
Qu'est-ce vous allez faire?	Eat a cake.
Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire?	Give me the journal.
Avez-vous mangé du gâteau?	No, I have eaten some bread.
Avez-vous bu de la bière?	I have drunk some beer and wine.
Avons-nous des noix?	We have some nuts and cakes.
Donnez-moi de l'eau, s.v.p.	I have only milk.
Avait-elle du pain ou du vin?	She had some soup and meat.
Avez-vous de la moutarde?	Yes, I have some mustard.
Aurons-nous du dessert?	No, you will have tea.
Avez-vous eu du café?	We have had coffee and milk.
Avez-vous vu le marchand?	I have not seen the merchant.
Votre père a-t-il un couteau?	He has a knife and (a) fork.
Les enfants ont-ils des gâteaux?	Yes, they have cakes.
Auront-ils du thé ou du café?	They will have milk.
Ont-ils de la soupe?	Yes, they also have soup.
Avez-vous vu la serviette?	I have not seen the napkin.
A-t-elle les verres?	She has one glass.
Avez-vous mangé le poisson?	Yes, we have eaten it.
Avez-vous eu de la salade?	I had some cheese and salad.
N'ont-ils pas le raisin?	They have the grapes and the nuts
N'avez-vous pas le vin?	I have not the wine.
N'avons-nous pas les légumes?	Yes, we have the vegetables.
N'aurons-nous pas un gâteau?	We shall have a cake.
Avez-vous de bon pain?	No, but I have good meat.
N'avez-vous pas de sel?	I have not any salt.
Avons-nous de bonne bière?	Yes, we have some good beer.
Donnez-moi un morceau de pain.	I have not any bread.
Voulez-vous un peu de sucre?	No, I have some (j'en ai).
Donnez-moi de bon café.	I have no coffee.
Vous avez du lait, n'est-ce pas?	Yes, I have coffee and milk.
Il est très bon, n'est-ce pas?	Yes, give me the sugar, please.
Nous aurons du thé, n'est-ce pas?	We will have tea or coffee.
Avez-vous trouvé mon couteau?	No, I have not found your knife.
Avez-vous rencontré mon ami?	We have met him.
Comment appelez-vous cela?	It is a knife (c'est).
Qu'est-ce que c'est que cela?	It is my fork.
Me comprenez-vous, Mademoiselle?	I do not understand you.
Allez-vous à Rouen, Madame?	No, I am going to Dieppe.
Irez-vous aussi à Paris, Monsieur?	Yes, I shall also go to Paris.

Je suis, *I am.*  
 Il est, *he is.*  
 C'est, *that is.*  
 Nous sommes, *we are.*  
 Vous êtes, *you are.*  
 Ils sont, *they are.*

Allé, *gone.*  
 Venu, *come.*  
 Arrivé, *arrived.*  
 Sorti, *gone out.*  
 Heureux, *happy.*  
 Fatigué, *tired.*

Chez, *to the house of.*  
 Chez le boulanger, *at the baker's.*  
 Chez moi, *home.*  
 Chez vous, *home.*  
 Ci-inclus, *enclosed.*

## CORRESPONDANCE COMMERCIALE.

## COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, le 25 Septembre, 1888.  
 Messieurs Brown et Cie, :  
 Londres, E.C.

Answer—

Sept. 26th, 1888.

Dear Sir,—

Nous sommes en possession de votre lettre du 23 courant. La marchandise que vous avez envoyée le 15 Ct. est arrivée en bon état et nous sommes entièrement satisfaits de la qualité générale des produits.

We have received your letter of the 25[th] inst., and the cheque for 3,200f. We are happy to hear (d'apprendre que) you are satisfied with the quality of the goods.

We (have) sent the second lot [on] the 25[th] inst.

Ci-inclus chèque de 3,200f.  
 Recevez, Messieurs, nos salutations

We are, Sir, Yours truly,

(empressées),

BROWN & Co.

DURAND et Cie.

Mr. DURAND, Rue St. Denis, Paris.

EXERCISE I.—1. Have you the bread or the cake? 2. I have the bread and the meat. 3. Give me some bread, if you please. 4. Have you the cheese? 5. No, I have not the cheese, I have the nuts. 6. Give me the fork. 7. Give me a spoon if you please. 8. Have you the knives? 9. I have them. 10. Shall we have soup? 11. We shall have soup and fish. 12. Have you eaten any salad? 13. Have you had any soup? 14. Give me some cheese. 15. Have you a napkin? 16. Have you had any chocolate? 17. I have had some. 18. I have not got it (je ne l'ai pas). 19. Have you the knives? I have them. I have not got them. 20. Give me a good fork, a good spoon, and some good knives. 21. Where are you going? 22. I am going to London. 23. Will you go to Paris? 24. No, I shall not go. 25. Is your father going to Margate? 26. No, he will go to Trouville. 27. What is that? 28. What do you call that? 29. Lend me your knife, if you have it. 30. I have two knives. 31. Pass me the bread. 32. Have you had your tea? 33. Yes, thank you (merci). 34. Has your friend drunk his milk (votre ami a-t-il)? 35. Will you have a cup of coffee? 36. No, thank you. 37. Have you eaten any fish? 38. I have had some soup, meat, fish, vegetables, salad, cakes and grapes. 39. Have you any sugar in your coffee? 40. Yes, I have sugar and milk, thank you. 41. Will you have a slice of bread and butter (une tartine de beurre)? 42. Has your mother a spoon? 43. Yes, but she has no knife. 44. Have the children cakes? 45. No, they have no cakes but they will have some nuts and grapes. 46. Have you seen Mr. L.? 47. Yes, I have seen Mr. and Mrs. L. 48. What is this? 49. It is my knife. the fork also is mine. 50. Is the napkin mine? yes, it is yours. 51. Will you [have] a glass of wine? 52. No, give me a glass of beer, if you please. 53. Where are we going? 54. We are going to Versailles. 55. We shall not go to Nice this year (cette année). 56. Have you any money (de l'argent). 57. I have twelve francs and twenty-five centimes. 58. What will you [have], beer or wine?

\* \* Words in square brackets [ ] are NOT to be TRANSLATED.

Food vocabulary, see page 49

## DEUXIÈME LEÇON.

Combien cela coûte-t-il?  
 Combien coûte ce journal?  
 Combien coûtent ces journaux?  
 Où avez-vous acheté cette robe?  
 Dans la boutique du coin.  
 Chez la couturière d'à côté.  
 Au magasin de nouveautés.  
 Quel est le prix de cet encrier?  
 C'est très bon marché.  
 Ce n'est pas bon marché.  
 C'est un peu trop cher.  
 Avez-vous quelque chose de mieux?  
 Combien vendez-vous celui-ci?  
 Veuillez me montrer des gants.  
 Voulez-vous me faire voir des bas?  
 Avez-vous la monnaie de 20 francs?  
 Voudriez vous m'envoyer cela?  
 C'est ce que je veux dire.  
 Vous parlez trop vite.  
 Comment dit-on 'nice' en français?  
 On dit 'gentil' ou 'bon.'  
 Qu'est-ce que vous voulez?  
 Dites-moi le nom de cette chose.  
 C'est de la confiture de fraises.

How much does that cost?  
 How much does this paper cost?  
 How much do these papers cost?  
 Where did you buy that dress?  
 In the shop at the corner.  
 At the dressmaker's, close by.  
 At the draper's.  
 What is the price of that inkstand?  
 It is very cheap.  
 It is not cheap.  
 It is a little too dear.  
 Have you anything better?  
 How much do you sell this for?  
 Please show me some gloves.  
 Will you show me some stockings?  
 Have you change for 20 francs?  
 Would you send me that?  
 That is what I mean.  
 You speak too fast.  
 How do you say 'nice' in French?  
 We say 'gentil' (to see) or 'bon.'  
 What do you want?  
 Tell me the name of that thing.  
 It is strawberry jam.

DU, DE LA, DE L', DES, of the. AU, À LA, AUX, À L', to the.

CELUI DE, CELLE DE, CEUX DE, CELLES DE. *That of, the one of, those of.*  
 Mon chapeau et celui de mon ami. *My hat and my friend's.*  
 Ma plume et celle de mes amis. *My pen and my friends'.*  
 Mes crayons et ceux de mon frère. *My pencils and my brother's.*  
 Mes noix et celles de mon voisin. *My nuts and my neighbour's.*

Mon cousin, <i>my cousin.</i>	Le café, <i>the café.</i>	Le canif, <i>penknife.</i>
Ma cousine, <i>my cousin, f.</i>	Le restaurant, <i>restaurant</i>	Très, <i>very.</i> Là, <i>there.</i>
Ton fils, <i>thy son.</i>	L'hôtel, <i>the hotel, m.</i>	Ici, <i>here.</i> En, <i>in.</i>
Ta fille, <i>thy daughter.</i>	L'auberge, <i>the inn, f.</i>	Pourquoi, <i>why.</i>
Son oncle, <i>his uncle.</i>	Le mercier, <i>haberdasher.</i>	Voici, <i>here is.</i>
Sa tante, <i>his aunt.</i>	L'imprimeur, <i>the printer.</i>	Voilà, <i>there is.</i>
Notre neveu, <i>our nephew.</i>	Le boulanger, <i>the baker.</i>	Après, <i>after.</i>
Notre nièce, <i>our niece.</i>	Le pâtissier, <i>pastrycook.</i>	Sans, <i>without.</i>
Votre chien, <i>your dog.</i>	Le confiseur, <i>confectioner.</i>	Sous, <i>under.</i>
Vos chats, <i>your cats.</i>	Le cordonnier, <i>shoemaker.</i>	Mauvais-e, <i>bad.</i>
Le garçon, <i>boy, (waiter).</i>	Le chapelier, <i>hatter.</i>	Chaud-e, <i>warm.</i>
La fille, <i>girl.</i>	Le charbonnier, <i>coalman.</i>	Froid-e, <i>cold.</i>
La femme, <i>woman.</i>	L'ouvrier, <i>workman.</i>	Frais, <i>che, fresh.</i>
La demoiselle, <i>young lady.</i>	La couturière, <i>dressmaker.</i>	Rassis-e, <i>stale.</i>
Le médecin, <i>physician.</i>	Le cocher, <i>coachman.</i>	Dur-e, <i>hard.</i>
Le dentiste, <i>dentist.</i>	Le domestique, <i>servant.</i>	Grand-e, <i>large.</i>
Le pharmacien, <i>chemist.</i>	Le cuisinier, <i>cook.</i>	Long-ue, <i>long.</i>
Le libraire, <i>bookseller.</i>	La cuisinière, <i>cook.</i>	Large, <i>wide.</i>
L'épicier, <i>grocer.</i>	La bonne, <i>the maid.</i>	Sucré-e, <i>sweet.</i>
Le tailleur, <i>tailor.</i>	Le patron, <i>master.</i>	Salé-e, <i>salted.</i>
Le boucher, <i>butcher.</i>	L'employé, <i>clerk.</i>	Poivré-e, <i>peppered.</i>
La boutique, <i>the shop.</i>	Le gérant, <i>manager.</i>	Cru-e, <i>raw.</i>
Le comptoir, <i>the counter.</i>	Le papier, <i>paper.</i>	Cuit-e, <i>done, cooked.</i>
L'étalage, <i>shop window.</i>	Le livre, <i>book.</i>	Saignant, <i>underdone.</i>

As-tu le livre de mon père?  
 Donnez-moi mon crayon et le crayon  
 de ma sœur.  
 Donnez-moi mon crayon et celui de  
 ma sœur.  
 A-t-il ma plume ou celle de mon  
 voisin?  
 Ai-je vos livres ou ceux de votre  
 cousin?  
 La viande du boucher est-elle sur la  
 table?  
 Avez-vous le livre de votre frère ou  
 celui de votre sœur?  
 A quelle auberge allez-vous?  
 Où est votre tante?  
 Avez-vous de la monnaie?  
 Demandez au boulanger.  
 J'ai été chez le tailleur.  
 Je l'ai acheté chez le chapelier.

No, I have your brother's book.  
 I have not your pencil; I have only  
 your sister's pen.  
 Here is your sister's pencil, and  
 your brother's.  
 He has your neighbour's and also  
 your friend's.  
 You have the boy's book, and my  
 cousin's.  
 No, the butcher's meat is not on the  
 table.  
 I have my brother's and my sister's,  
 but not the girl's.  
 I go to the Hôtel d'Angleterre.  
 She has (est) gone to the dentist's.  
 I have no change.  
 Where have you been?  
 Where did you buy this hat?  
 You speak too fast.

ÊTRE—*To be.*

Je suis, *I am.*  
 Tu es, *thou art.*  
 Il est, *he is.*  
 Nous sommes, *we are.*  
 Vous êtes, *you are.*  
 Ils sont, *they are.*

J'étais, *I was.*  
 Tu étais, *thou wast.*  
 Il était, *he was.*  
 Nous étions, *we were.*  
 Vous étiez, *you were.*  
 Ils étaient, *they were.*

Je serai, *I shall be.*  
 Tu seras, *thou wilt be.*  
 Il sera, *he will be.*  
 Nous serons, *we shall be.*  
 Vous serez, *y. will be.*  
 Ils seront, *t. will be.*  
 Sois, *be (thou).*  
 Soyons, *let us be.*  
 Soyez, *be (ye).*  
 Suis-je? *am I?*

J'ai été, *I have been.*  
 J'avais été, *I had been.*  
 J'aurai été, *I shall have been.*  
 Je serais, *I would be, (should).*  
 Je ne suis pas, *I am not.*  
 Je n'étais pas, *I was not.*  
 Je ne serai pas, *I shall not be.*  
 Ne suis-je pas? *am I not?*  
 N'es-tu pas? *art thou not?*  
 N'étais-tu pas? *wast thou not?*  
 Ne serai-je pas? *shall I not be?*

DIRE—*To say.*

Je dis, *I say.*  
 Tu dis, *thou sayest.*  
 Il dit, *he says.*  
 Nous disons, *we say.*  
 Vous dites, *you say.*  
 Ils disent, *they say.*

Je disais, *I was saying.*  
 Tu disais, *t. wast saying.*  
 Il disait, *he was saying.*  
 Nous disions, *w. w. saying.*  
 Vous disiez, *y. w. saying.*  
 Ils disaient, *t. w. saying.*

Je dirai, *I shall say.*  
 Tu diras, *thou wilt say.*  
 Il dira, *he will say.*  
 Nous dirons, *we shall say.*  
 Vous direz, *y. will say.*  
 Ils diront, *t. will say.*  
 Dis, *say (thou).*  
 Disons, *let us say.*  
 Dites, *say (ye).*  
 Qu'il dise, *let him say.*

FAIRE—*To make, to do.*

Je fais, *I am doing.*  
 Tu fais, *thou art doing.*  
 Il fait, *he is doing.*  
 Nous faisons, *we are doing.*  
 Vous faites, *you are doing.*  
 Ils font, *they are doing.*

Je faisais, *I was doing.*  
 Tu faisais, *t. wast doing.*  
 Il faisait, *he was doing.*  
 Nous faisons, *w. w. doing.*  
 Vous faisiez, *y. w. doing.*  
 Ils faisaient, *t. w. doing.*

Je ferai, *I shall do.*  
 Tu feras, *thou wilt do.*  
 Il fera, *he will do.*  
 Nous ferons, *we shall do.*  
 Vous ferez, *you will do.*  
 Ils feront, *t. will do.*  
 Faisons, *let us do.*  
 Faites, *do (ye).*  
 Est-ce que je fais? *am I d.?*  
 Ne faites pas, *do not do.*

J'ai dit, *I have said.*  
 J'avais dit, *I had said.*  
 J'aurai dit, *I shall have said.*  
 J'aurais dit, *I should have said.*  
 Dites donc! *I say!*  
 Que dites-vous? *what do you say?*  
 Qu'avez-vous dit? *what did you say?*  
 Que disiez-vous? *what w. you saying?*  
 Ne disiez-vous pas? *w. y. not saying?*  
 Qu'en dites-vous? *w. do y. think of it?*  
 C'est ce que je dis, *that is what I say.*

JE SUIS EN TRAIN DE DÎNER—*I am dining.*

**EXERCISE II.**—1. How much does this hat cost? 2. Fifteen francs 3. Where did you buy this paper? 4. In the corner shop. 5. What is the price of this cake? 6. One franc, twenty-five centimes. 7. It is not dear 8. How much do you sell this cheese for? 9. One franc a pound (la livre). 10. Will you give me a pound of sugar and half a pound (une demi-livre) of tea, please. 11. Will you send it? 12. How much is it? 13. You speak too fast, what do you mean? 14. What do you call this? 15. Tell me the name of that. 16. It is a bottle, and that is a decanter. 17. How do you say tea-pot in French? 18. They say:—une théière. 19. Have you the change of a ten franc piece (une pièce de dix francs). 20. I have seven francs and fifteen centimes. 21. Where is my knife? 22. Your knife is on the table with my sister's. 23. Have you seen the baker? 24. Yes, he has sent the bread and the cakes. 25. Is my father here? (mon père est-il ici). 26. Yes, your father and your mother are here. 27. Is my brother here? 28. Your brother is at the baker's. 29. Have you received a letter? 30. Yes, we have received a letter from our cousin. 31. Where is your cousin now? (maintenant). 35. Where is my hat? 36. Your hat is there and also your brother's (that of your brother). 37. Give me my book and my friend's. 38. I have not your book, but I have your sister's. 39. My uncle has (est) arrived. 40. Where has he been? 41. To (en) France. 42. Where is he. 43. He is here. 44. Give me your paper and your father's. 45. Your brother's knife is on the table. 46. Have you had my pen? 47. No, I have not had your pen, but I had your sister's pencil. 48. Give me the book. 49. She has it (elle l'a). 50. Where is she? 51. She is there., 52. Where did you buy that sugar? 53. At the grocer's. 54. I have also bought some beef at the butcher's. 55. Have you bought this cake at the confectioner's? 56. No, I (have) bought it at the baker's. 57. Where did you buy this hat? 58. At the hatter's. 59. What were you saying? 60. I was telling you that I had seen your brother at the ball (au bal). 61. What are you doing? 62. I am making a cake for the children. 63. Is the beer good? No, it is not fresh 64. When did your brother arrive? 65. He arrived this morning 66. Are you tired? Yes, I am very tired. 67. I say, where is your aunt? 68. She has (est) gone to the dressmaker's.

## TROISIÈME LEÇON.

Avez-vous vu ma plume?  
Je l'ai vue. Je ne l'ai pas vue.  
Connaissez-vous mon cousin?  
Je le connais. Je ne le connais pas.  
Avez-vous pris mes gants?  
Je les ai. Je ne les ai pas.  
Voyez-vous cette montagne?  
Je la vois. Je ne la vois pas.  
L'avez-vous vue? La voyez-vous?  
Le connaissez-vous? L'avez-vous?  
Avez-vous quelque chose de bon?  
Nous n'avons rien de bon.  
Donnez-moi quelque chose de frais.  
Savez-vous quelque chose de nouveau?  
Aimez-vous? Comment trouvez-vous?  
Avez-vous jamais vu Monsieur B?  
N'avez-vous jamais vu Monsieur B?  
Je ne l'ai jamais vu.  
Avez-vous jamais été à Paris?  
Je n'y ai jamais été.

Have you seen my pen?  
I have seen it. I have not seen it.  
Do you know my cousin?  
I know him. I do not know him.  
Did you take my gloves?  
I have them. I have not [got] them.  
Do you see that mountain?  
I see it. I do not see it.  
Have you seen her? Do you see her?  
Do you know him? Have you got it?  
Have you anything good?  
We have nothing good.  
Give me something cool.  
Do you know anything new?  
Do you like? How do you like?  
Have you ever seen Mr. B?  
Have you never seen Mr. B?  
I have never seen him.  
Have you ever been to Paris?  
I have never been there.

Jè n'ai vu personne.	I have not seen anybody.
Je n'ai aucun livre.	I have no book.
Je n'ai pas encore diné.	I have not yet dined.
Je n'ai plus d'argent.	I have no more money.
Je n'ai que six sous dans ma poche.	I have only 3d. in my pocket.
Bonjour. Bonsoir. Bonne nuit.	Good day. Good evening. Good night
Comment allez-vous, mademoiselle?	How are you?
Comment vous portez-vous, madame?	How do you do, Madam?
Très bien, merci, et vous-même?	Very well, thank you, and yourself?
Avez-vous bien dormi cette nuit?	Did you sleep well last night?
Quel temps fait-il ce matin?	How is the weather this morning?
Il fait un temps magnifique.	It is beautiful.

Les meubles, <i>furniture.</i>	Le buvard, <i>the blotter.</i>	Les chevaux, <i>the horses</i>
La chaise, <i>chair.</i>	La maison, <i>the house.</i>	Les animaux, <i>animals.</i>
Le fauteuil, <i>armchair.</i>	La cour, <i>the yard.</i>	Plus—que, <i>more than.</i>
Le canapé, <i>sofa.</i>	Le jardin, <i>garden.</i>	Moins—que, <i>less than.</i>
Le lit, <i>bed.</i>	La rue, <i>the street.</i>	Aussi—que, <i>as—as.</i>
L'oreiller, <i>pillow.</i>	Le numéro, <i>number.</i>	Bon-ne, <i>good.</i>
Le matelas, <i>mattress.</i>	L'étage, <i>floor.</i>	Meilleur-e, <i>better (adj.)</i>
Le drap, <i>sheet.</i>	Premier, <i>first.</i>	Bien, <i>well.</i>
Le tapis, <i>carpet.</i>	Deuxième, <i>second.</i>	Mieux, <i>better (adv.)</i>
La porte, <i>the door.</i>	Troisième, <i>third.</i>	Vite, <i>quickly.</i>
La fenêtre, <i>window.</i>	L'escalier, <i>staircase.</i>	Beau, <i>fine, m.</i>
Ouvrez, <i>open.</i>	La clef, <i>the key.</i>	Belle, <i>fine, f.</i>
Fermez, <i>shut.</i>	Le café au lait, <i>breakfast.</i>	Gentil-le, <i>nice.</i>
Entrez, <i>come in.</i>	Le déjeuner, <i>lunch.</i>	Joli-e, <i>pretty.</i>
L'école, <i>the school.</i>	Le dîner, <i>dinner.</i>	Nouveau, <i>new, m.</i>
L'écolier, <i>schoolboy.</i>	Le souper, <i>supper.</i>	Nouvelle, <i>new, f.</i>
L'écolière, <i>school-girl.</i>	Le square, <i>the square.</i>	Petit-c, <i>small.</i>
La pension, <i>priv. school.</i>	Le quai, <i>embankment.</i>	Gros-se, <i>big.</i>
La pension de famille, <i>the boarding-house.</i>	Le parc, <i>the park.</i>	Agréable, <i>pleasant.</i>
Le pensionnaire, <i>boarder.</i>	L'arbre, <i>the tree.</i>	Aimable, <i>amiable.</i>
Un invité, <i>guest.</i>	La plante, <i>the plant.</i>	En avance, <i>early.</i>
La classe, <i>the class-room.</i>	La fleur, <i>the flower.</i>	En retard, <i>late.</i>
L'élève, <i>the pupil.</i>	Le bureau, <i>the office.</i>	Plusieurs, <i>several.</i>
L'étudiant, <i>student.</i>	Les bureaux, <i>the offices.</i>	Toujours, <i>always.</i>
Le pupitre, <i>the desk.</i>	L'office, <i>the pantry.</i>	Par, <i>by.</i>
Le cahier, <i>exercise book.</i>	Le bois, <i>the wood.</i>	Si, <i>if (so), (yes).</i>
L'encre, <i>the ink, f.</i>	Les bois, <i>the woods.</i>	Trop, <i>too much (de).</i>
	Le cheval, <i>the horse.</i>	Assez, <i>enough (de).</i>

Connaissez-vous ce monsieur?  
 Avez-vous vu cette dame?  
 As-tu quelque chose de bon?  
 Donnez-moi ces livres.  
 N'avez-vous pas mon livre?  
 Avez-vous jamais vu Monsieur B.?  
 N'avez-vous jamais vu M. S.?  
 N'avez-vous vu personne?  
 • Votre sœur est-elle à Dieppe?  
 A-t-elle été en Italie?  
 Avez-vous jamais été à Nice?  
 N'avez-vous pas reçu de lettre?  
 Avez-vous jamais lu ce livre?

No, I do not know him.  
 I saw her in the garden.  
 No, but I have something pretty.  
 I have not got them.  
 No, I have your brother's.  
 I saw Mr. B. in Paris (à).  
 I have never seen him.  
 I have seen nobody.  
 No, she is in Rouen.  
 She has never been in Italy.  
 I have never been (n'y ai).  
 I have not received any letter.  
 I have never read it.

Avez-vous lu le journal?  
 Comment appelez-vous ces animaux?  
 Etes-vous le patron de l'hôtel?  
 Avez-vous une chambre de libre?  
 A quel étage, s'il vous plaît?  
 Combien est-ce par jour?  
 Combien prenez-vous par semaine?  
 Combien coûte la pension complète?  
 Je resterai probablement 4 jours.  
 Quel est le numéro de ma chambre?  
 Avez-vous quelque chose de bon?  
 Donnez-moi quelque chose de chaud.  
 Quelle sorte de soupe avez-vous?  
 Fermez la porte et ouvrez la fenêtre.  
 Quel temps fait-il ce soir?  
 Bonsoir, Monsieur, bonne nuit.

I have read several papers.  
 They are horses (ce sont des).  
 Yes, Sir, I am (je le suis).  
 Yes, Sir, several fine rooms.  
 On the first 'door (au).  
 Five francs a day (par).  
 Thirty francs a week.  
 Twelve francs a day.  
 Will you have full board?  
 Number fifteen.  
 We have beef and mutton.  
 Will you have some salad?  
 Vermicelli soup (soupe au).  
 Will you dine in the garden?  
 It is beautiful.  
 Thank you.

**PARLER—To speak.**  
 Je parle, *I speak.*  
 Tu parles, *t. speakest.*  
 Il parle, *he speaks.*  
 Nous parlons, *we speak.*  
 Vous parlez, *you speak.*  
 Ils parlent, *t. speak.*

**MANGER—To eat.**  
 Je mange, *I eat.*  
 Tu manges, *t. eatest.*  
 Il mange, *he eats.*  
 Nous mangeons, *we eat.*  
 Vous mangez, *you eat.*  
 Ils mangent, *they eat.*

Je parlais, *I spoke.*  
 Tu parlais, *t. spokest.*  
 Il parlait, *he spoke.*  
 Nous parlions, *we spoke.*  
 Vous parliez, *you spoke.*  
 Ils parlaient, *t. spoke.*

Je mangeais, *I was eating.*  
 Tu mangeais, *t. w. eatng.*  
 Il mangeait, *he w. eating.*  
 Nous mangions, *we ate.*  
 Vous mangiez, *you ate.*  
 Ils mangeaient, *t. ate.*

Je parlerai, *I s. speak.*  
 Tu parleras, *t. w. speak.*  
 Il parlera, *h. w. speak.*  
 Nous parlerons, *w. s. speak.*  
 Vous parlerez, *y. w. speak.*  
 Ils parleront, *t. w. speak.*

Je mangerai, *I s. eat.*  
 Tu mangeras, *t. w. eat.*  
 Il mangera, *h. w. eat.*  
 Nous mangerons, *w. s. e.*  
 Vous mangerez, *y. w. eat.*  
 Ils mangeront, *t. w. eat.*

Venez, *come.*  
 Parlons, *let us speak.*  
 Parlez, *speak.*  
 Mangeons, *let us eat.*  
 Mangez, *eat.*  
 Dépenser, *to spend.*  
 Economiser, *to save.*  
 Demander, *to ask for.*  
 Chanter, *to sing.*  
 Chercher, *to look for.*  
 Trouver, *to find.*  
 Porter, *to carry.*  
 Garder, *to keep.*  
 Fermer, *to shut.*  
 Demeurer, *to live.*  
 Rester, *to stay (remain).*  
 Commencer, *to begin.*  
 Changer, *to change.*  
 Bouger, *to move.*  
 Se reposer, *to rest.*  
 Aimer, *to love.*

Veuillez expédier immédiatement,  
 30 balles de coton marque A. S. sem-  
 blables aux précédentes.

Nous n'avons pas encore reçu la  
 marchandise annoncée par votre  
 lettre du 24 courant. Veuillez l'  
 expédier immédiatement.

Veuillez envoyer aussitôt que pos-  
 sible à Messieurs L. et Cie., à  
 Jersey, 15 grosses de couteaux de  
 table, numéro 30 de votre cata-  
 logue.

Please to send immediately 400  
 gross of B. B. Pencils like the pre-  
 ceding.

We have not yet received the 25  
 bales of cotton ordered by our letter  
 of the 12th inst. Please send them  
 at once.

Please to send as soon as possible  
 to Mr. Blanc, in Lille, 250 Forks  
 and 250 Spoons, A. B. M., No. 53 of  
 your price list

EXERCISE III.—1. Where is my penknife? 2. It is on the office table. 3. Have you read the paper? 4. We have read several papers. 5. Where are the knives? 6. They are not here. 7. Is your pen good? 8. No, it is not good. 9. Give me a chair. 10. Have you not any chairs? 11. Give me some ink, some paper, and some pens. 12. This paper is bad. 13. Where is the newspaper? It is on the table. 14. Give me your father's book and your sister's exercise book. 15. Have you your brother's pen? 16. No, I have my friend's. 17. Where have you been? 18. I have been to (en) France. 19. Have you seen anything pretty? 20. Yes, we have seen Paris and several pretty villages. 21. Have you ever been to (à) Boulogne? 22. Yes, it is also a very pretty town. 23. Do you know that lady? 24. I do not know her. 25. Did you take my pen? 26. I did not take it (prise). 27. Have you seen my sister? 28. I have not seen her. I have never seen her. 29. I have seen nobody. 30. Where have you been this morning? (ce matin). 31. I have been to the village. 32. Have you seen anything nice? (de). 33. No, but I have bought some good cakes. 34. Is your father here? 35. No, he is in London. 36. Is your sister here? She is in the town. 37. Are your friends in the village? 38. No, they are at my father's. 39. My sister is at my uncle's. 40. Have you been to the baker's this morning? 41. Yes, I have bought some cakes, and some meat at the butcher's. 42. Is the meat good? 43. The meat which (que) we have eaten this morning was better. 44. Do you eat cheese? 45. No, I never eat cheese. 46. Have you spoken to the physician? 47. Yes, I have also spoken to the dentist. 48. Has the girl sung? 49. Yes, she has sung something pretty. 50. What are you looking for? (que cherchez-vous?). 51. I am looking for my hat. 52. Ask the servant (au). 53. He has not seen it. 54. Were you speaking? 55. I was speaking to the dressmaker. 56. Will you speak to the workmen? 57. I will speak to the workmen and to the boy. 58. In what hotel are you? 59. At the White Horse Hotel. 60. What is the price of a room there? 61. Five francs a night, with breakfast. 62. At the Golden Lion, I only pay ten francs a day for full board. 63. Is the cooking good (la cuisine)? 64. Yes, fairly good, and the place is clean (propre) and nice. 65. Come [and] dine with me this evening. 66. Thank you.

## QUATRIÈME LEÇON.

Avez-vous froid ou chaud?  
Nous avons faim et soif.  
A-t-il peur de ce chien?  
Les enfants ont sommeil.  
Ils ont envie de dormir.  
J'ai raison, vous avez tort.  
N'avez-vous pas honte?  
Ayez soin de mon chien.  
Avez-vous besoin de quelque chose?  
Cette dame a de l'esprit.  
Quel âge avez-vous?  
Où avez-vous mal?  
J'ai mal au cœur.  
J'ai mal aux dents.

Are you cold or warm?  
We are hungry and thirsty.  
Is he afraid of this dog?  
The children are sleepy.  
They want to sleep.  
I am right, you are wrong.  
Are you not ashamed?  
Take care of my dog.  
Do you want anything?  
That lady is witty.  
How old are you?  
What ails you?  
I feel sick.  
I have the toothache.

- |                                     |                                |                              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| * Le vêtement, <i>the clothing.</i> | Les chaussettes, <i>socks.</i> | La prairie, <i>meadow.</i>   |
| La coiffure, <i>hats.</i>           | Le gant, <i>glove.</i>         | La ferme, <i>farm.</i>       |
| La chaussure, <i>boots.</i>         | Le mouchoir, <i>handkerch.</i> | La campagne, <i>country.</i> |
| Le costume, <i>the suit.</i>        | Le parapluie, <i>umbrella.</i> | La couleur, <i>colour.</i>   |
| Le linge, <i>under linen.</i>       | La canne, <i>stick.</i>        | Blanc-her, <i>white.</i>     |



La robe, <i>dress</i> .	Le fil, <i>thread</i> .	Sec-he, <i>dry</i> .
Le corsage, <i>bodice</i> .	Le dé, <i>thimble</i> .	Noir-e, <i>black</i> .
La manche, <i>sleeve</i> .	La toile, <i>linen</i> .	Bleu-e, <i>blue</i> .
La taille, <i>waist</i> .	Le coton, <i>cotton</i> .	Rouge, <i>red</i> .
La jupe, <i>skirt</i> .	La laine, <i>wool</i> .	Jaune, <i>yellow</i> .
Le pardessus, <i>overcoat</i> .	La soie, <i>silk</i> .	Brun-e, <i>brown</i> .
Le manteau, <i>cloak</i> .	Le velours, <i>velvet</i> .	Foncé-e, <i>dark</i> .
La jaquette, <i>jacket</i> .	L'âne, <i>ass</i> .	Clair-e, <i>light</i> .
Le gilet, <i>waistcoat</i> .	Le bœuf, <i>ox</i> .	Curieux, <i>so, curious</i> .
Le pantalon, <i>trousers</i> .	La vache, <i>cow</i> .	Vif, <i>ve, lively</i> .
Les souliers, <i>shoes</i> .	Le cochon, <i>pig</i> .	Neuf, <i>ve, new</i> .
Les bottines, <i>boots</i> .	La poule, <i>hen</i> .	: Chanteur, <i>so, singer</i> .
Le bouton, <i>button</i> .	Le coq, <i>cock</i> .	Heureux, <i>so, happy</i> .
La boutonnière, <i>b. hole</i> .	Le canard, <i>duck</i> .	Prêt-e, <i>ready</i> .
Le col, <i>collar</i> .	Le dindon, <i>turkey</i> .	Trompeur, <i>so, deceitful</i> .
La chemise, <i>shirt</i> .	La chèvre, <i>goat</i> .	Beaucoup de, <i>much, many</i> .
Les bas, <i>stockings</i> .	Le champ, <i>field</i> .	Guère de, <i>little</i> .

Avez-vous soif ou faim?	I am very hot and thirsty.
Avez-vous peur de ce chat?	I am afraid of the dog.
Avez-vous sommeil ce soir?	Yes, I am very sleepy.
Avez-vous envie de dîner?	No, I am not hungry.
Combien de cannes avez-vous?	I have two sticks and one umbrella.
Quel chapeau avez-vous mis?	I have put [on] my brown hat.
Où est votre habit gris foncé?	It is here with the black.
Voulez-vous du ruban de soie bleu foncé ou bleu clair?	Show me some light blue ribbon and some dark blue
Aimez-vous les vêtements noirs?	No, I like grey clothes.
J'ai faim ce matin et vous?	I am very hungry also.
Combien de vin voulez-vous?	A glass of wine and water.
AI-je raison ou tort?	You are quite right (avez bien).
Où avez-vous été ce matin?	I have been to the town.
Avez-vous acheté quelque chose?	I have bought gloves and boots.
Combien coûte cette soie blanche?	Four francs a yard (le mètre).
Avez-vous du velours jaune?	We have yellow and red velvet.
Je voudrais du jaune foncé.	At what price, please?
Le meilleur marché possible	This is a very lively colour.
Est-ce une couleur à la mode?	Yes, it is very fashionable.

Ne suis-je pas? <i>am I not?</i>	Employer, <i>to use</i> .	Jeter, <i>to throw</i> .
N'es-tu pas? <i>art t. not?</i>	J'emploie, <i>I use</i> .	Je jette, <i>I throw</i> .
N'est-il pas? <i>is he not?</i>	Nous employons, <i>we use</i> .	Nous jetons, <i>we throw</i> .
Ne sommes-nous pas?	Ils emploient, <i>they use</i> .	Je jeterai, <i>I s. throw</i> .
N'êtes-vous pas?	J'employais, <i>I used</i> .	J'achète, <i>I buy</i> .
Ne sont-ils pas?	J'emploierai, <i>I shall use</i> .	Nous achetez, <i>you buy</i> .
Ne parlé-je pas?	J'emploierais, <i>I should u.</i>	J'achèterai, <i>I s. buy</i> .
Ne parles-tu pas?	Envoyer, <i>to send</i> .	Geler, <i>to freeze</i> .
Ne parle-t-il pas?	J'envoie, <i>I send</i> .	Il gèle, <i>it freezes</i> .
Ne parlons-nous pas?	Nous envoyons, <i>we send</i> .	Il gèlera, <i>it will freeze</i> .
Ne parlez-vous pas?	Ils envoient, <i>they send</i> .	Nous gelons, <i>we freeze</i> .
Ne parlent-ils pas?	J'enverrai, <i>I shall send</i> .	Epeler, <i>to spell</i> .
N'ai-je pas donné?	J'enverrais, <i>I should s.</i>	J'épellerai, <i>I s. spell</i> .
N'as-tu pas donné?	Placer, <i>to place</i> .	Semer, <i>to sow</i> .
N'a-t-il pas donné?	Je plaçais, <i>I placed</i> .	Je sème, <i>I sow</i> .
N'avons-n. pas donné?	Nous plaçons, <i>we place</i> .	Nous semons, <i>we sow</i> .
N'avez-v. pas donné?	Appeler, <i>to call</i> .	Espérer, <i>to hope</i> .
N'ont-ils pas donné?	J'appelle, <i>I call</i> .	J'espère, <i>I hope</i> .
Payer, <i>to pay for</i> .	J'appellerai, <i>I shall call</i> .	Nous espérons, <i>we hope</i> .

Le mien,	La mienne,	Les miens,	Les miennes, <i>mine.</i>
Le tien,	La tienne,	Les tiens,	Les tiennes, <i>thine.</i>
Le sien,	La sienne,	Les siens,	Les siennes, <i>his, hers.</i>
Le nôtre,	La nôtre,	Les nôtres,	Les nôtres, <i>ours.</i>
Le vôtre,	La vôtre,	Les vôtres,	Les vôtres, <i>yours.</i>
Le leur,	La leur,	Les leurs,	Les leurs, <i>theirs.</i>

## NOMBRES.

## CARDINAUX.

1—Un.  
2—Deux.  
3—Trois.  
4—Quatre.  
5—Cinq.  
6—Six.  
7—Sept.  
8—Huit.  
9—Neuf.  
10—Dix.  
11—Onze.  
12—Douze.  
13—Treize.  
14—Quatorze.  
15—Quinze.  
16—Seize.  
17—Dix-sept.  
18—Dix-huit.  
19—Dix-neuf.  
20—Vingt.

21—Vingt-et-un.  
22—Vingt-deux.  
23—Vingt-trois.  
24—Vingt-quatre.  
30—Trente.  
31—Trente-et-un.  
32—Trente-deux.  
33—Trente-trois.  
40—Quaranté.  
50—Cinquante.  
60—Soixante.  
70—Soixante-dix.  
71—Soixante-et-onze.  
72—Soixante-douze.  
80—Quatre-vingts.  
90—Quatre-vingt-dix.  
91—Quatre-vingt-onze.  
92—Quatre-vingt-douze.  
100—Cent.  
1000—Mille.

## ORDINAUX.

1<sup>r</sup>—Premier.  
2<sup>e</sup>—Deuxième.  
3<sup>e</sup>—Troisième.  
4<sup>e</sup>—Quatrième.  
5<sup>e</sup>—Cinquième.  
6<sup>e</sup>—Sixième.  
7<sup>e</sup>—Septième.  
8<sup>e</sup>—Huitième.  
9<sup>e</sup>—Neuvième.  
10<sup>e</sup>—Dixième.  
11<sup>e</sup>—Onzième.  
12<sup>e</sup>—Douzième.  
13<sup>e</sup>—Treizième.  
14<sup>e</sup>—Quatorzième.  
15<sup>e</sup>—Quinzième.  
16<sup>e</sup>—Seizième.  
17<sup>e</sup>—Dix-Septième.  
19<sup>e</sup>—Dix-Neuvième.  
20<sup>e</sup>—Vingtième.  
21<sup>e</sup>—Vingt-et-unième.

1898—Mil huit cent quatre-vingt-dix-huit.

135,643—Cent trente-cinq mille, six cent quarante-trois.

573,492—Cinq cent soixante treize mille, quatre cent quatre-vingt-douze.

Un million de, *one million.*  
Un millier de, *one thousand.*  
Une douzaine de, *a dozen.*  
Une quinzaine de, *fifteen.*  
Une trentaine de, *thirty.*  
Une moitié de, *half.*  
Un tiers, *one third.*

Une paire de, *a pair of.*  
Une couple de, *a couple of.*  
La plupart de, *the greater part of.*  
Un grand nombre, *a great number.*  
Une foule de, *a crowd of.*  
Un quart, *a quarter.*  
Un cinquième, *one fifth.*

Je vous serais obligé de m'envoyer par retour du courrier votre catalogue ou prix-courant des soies et velours de première qualité. Je désirerais aussi avoir un prix fixe pour une quantité de 300 balles de soie jaune, semblable à l'échantillon ci-joint, à prendre d'Octobre, à Décembre, 1898.

En attendant de vos nouvelles,  
Recevez M., etc.

I duly received (1) your letter of the 15th inst., in which (2) you ask [for] our Catalogue. Our Price List for October is not yet ready.

We are sending you some samples and the September List, with a few (3) modifications, by the same post.

The price (4) you ask would be 250f.

1. j'ai bien reçu. 2. où. 3. quelques. 4. que.

EXERCISE IV.—1. Which boots have you given to the servant? 2. I have given my large boots and my shoes to the servant. 3. Are you hungry this morning? 4. Yes, I am very hungry and thirsty. 5. Are you afraid of this horse? 6. I am not afraid, but I do not like horses. 7. Is the child sleepy? 8. No, but he is cold. 9. What books have you bought? 10. I have bought some books. 11. How many books have you bought? 12. I bought fourteen books. 13. 25; 125; 625; 1225. 14. 45; 145; 345; 1845. 15. 75; 1275; 2475. 16. 96; 1896; 1889; 3,872; 6,798; 12,575; 54,738. 17. How many needles have you? 18. I have many needles and many pins. 19. Where is Mr. B.? 20. He is in the garden. 21. Is he not your friend? 22. Have you not spoken to the merchant? 23. Will you not speak to the physician? 24. Have you never been to Brighton? 25. Have you not read your father's letter? 26. Has he not seen my brother's hat? 27. Give me my sister's book. 28. What is your age? 29. I am 32. 30. Do you want anything? 31. Give me a glass of water. 32. Are you ill (malade)? 33. Yes, I feel sick, and I am sleepy. 34. Are you thirsty? 35. No, I am not thirsty, thank you. 36. Have (prenez) a cup of tea. 37. You are right, I will have a cup of tea. 38. Take off (ôtez) your cloak. 39. Where did you go this morning? 40. I went to the draper's. 41. What did you buy? 42. I bought a black dress, six pairs of stockings, and a pair of yellow gloves. 43. How much did you pay for your gloves? 44. Three francs seventy-five [centimes] a pair. 45. I also bought six dozen (of) buttons and two yards of velvet.



## CINQUIÈME LEÇON.

Janvier.	Jour, day.	Noyer, nut tree.	Question, question.
Février.	An, year.	Murier, mulb. tree.	Situation, situation.
Mars.	Trimestre, quarter.	Framboisier, raspb.	Position, position.
Avril.	Terme, quarter.	Peuplier, poplar.	Intention, intention.
Mai.	Est, East.	Chêne, oak.	Raison, reason.
Juin.	Ouest, West.	Laurier, laurel.	Moisson, harvest.
Juillet.	Nord, North.	Vert, green.	Chanson, song.
Août.	Sud, South.	Mauve, mauve.	Vérité, truth.
Septembre.	Fer, iron.	Métal, metal.	Bonté, kindness.
Octobre.	Acier, steel.	Animal, animal.	Chance, luck.
Novembre.	Or, gold.	Végétal, vegetable.	Prudence, prudence.
Décembre.	Argent, silver.	Minéral, mineral.	Vieillesse, old age.
Dimanche.	Cuivre, copper.	Voyage, voyage.	Sagesse, wisdom.
Lundi.	Plomb, lead.	Village, village.	Raillerie, raillery.
Mardi.	Arbres, trees.	Partage, division.	Furie, fury.
Mercredi.	Arbustes, shrubs.	Mariage, marriage.	Bêtise, nonsense.
Jedi.	Poirier, pear tree.	Bagages, luggage.	Friandise, delicacy.
Vendredi.	Pommier, apple tree.	Patriotisme, patri.	Salade, salad.
Samedi.	Prunier, plum tree.	Despotisme, despot.	Marmelade, marm.
Printemps.	Cerisier, cherry tree.	Isthme, Isthmus.	Etude, study.
Été.	Abricotier, apr. tree.	Manger, eating.	Ingratitude, ingrat
Automne.	Fraisier, strawb. pl.	Boire, drinking.	Vapeur, steam.
Hiver.	Figuier, fig tree.	Dormir, sleeping.	Chaleur, heat.
Mois.	Pêcher, peach tree.	Pouvoir, power.	Froideur, coolness.

NOTE.—Sont masculins: mois, jours, saisons, métaux, arbres, couleurs, les noms terminés en AGE, ER, AL, ISME, et les infinitifs employés substantivement.—Sont féminins: les noms terminés en TION, ESSE, ELLE, ISE, ADE, UDE, la plupart des fruits et des fleurs, et les noms abstraits terminés en TÉ et EUR. Les exceptions sont rares, au dessous de 1 pour 100.

Quel jour sommes-nous?  
 C'est aujourd'hui mercredi.  
 Le combien sommes-nous?  
 Nous sommes le huit avril.  
 Quelle heure est-il?  
 Il est six heures.  
 Il est six heures un quart.  
 Il est six heures et demie.  
 Six heures trois quarts.  
 Sept heures moins un quart.  
 Six heures dix [minutes].  
 Six heures vingt-cinq.  
 Six heures quarante.  
 Sept heures moins vingt.  
 Midi.—Minuit.  
 Midi et demi.  
 6 heures du matin.—du soir.  
 Minuit moins un quart.  
 Votre montre avance d'une heure.  
 La mienne retarde de dix minutes.  
 La pendule du salon va bien.  
 Tous les mois.—toutes les semaines.  
 Tous les jours.—tous les deux jours.  
 Tous les jeudis.—tous les dimanches.  
 Le lendemain, le surlendemain.  
 Le jour, la veille, l'avant-veille.  
 La pendule est arrêtée, remontez-la.

Une horloge, <i>large clock</i> .	La saison, <i>season</i> .
Après-midi, <i>afternoon</i> .	Le ciel, <i>sky</i> .
La nuit, <i>night</i> .	La terre, <i>earth</i> .
La semaine, <i>week</i> .	La lune, <i>moon</i> .
Aujourd'hui, <i>to-day</i> .	Le soleil, <i>sun</i> .
Demain, <i>to-morrow</i> .	Les étoiles, <i>stars</i> .
Après-demain, <i>day after</i> .	Tôt, <i>early (adverb)</i> .
Hier, <i>yesterday</i> .	Tard, <i>late (adverb)</i> .
Avant-hier, <i>day before</i> .	Retarder, <i>to be slow</i> .
La quinzaine, <i>fortnight</i> .	Avant, <i>before</i> .
De bonne heure, <i>early</i> .	Avancer, <i>to be fast</i> .
De meilleure heure.	Maintenant, <i>now</i> .

Quelle heure est-il à votre montre?  
 Votre montre avance de 5 minutes.  
 L'horloge de l'église retarde.  
 Non, elle avance de 10 minutes.  
 Quelle heure avez-vous?  
 A quelle heure dînerons-nous?  
 Êtes-vous matinal?  
 Avez-vous l'heure exacte?  
 Cinq heures viennent de sonner.  
 Ma montre ne va pas bien.  
 Retarde-t-elle? avance-t-elle?  
 Avez-vous été chez votre oncle?  
 Ma montre retarde de 5 minutes.  
 La vôtre est arrêtée, remontez-la.  
 Êtes-vous rentré tard hier?  
 Votre frère est en retard.  
 Venez de bonne heure demain.

What is to-day?  
 To-day is Wednesday.  
 What is the date?  
 To-day is the eighth of April.  
 What o'clock is it?  
 It is six.  
 It is a quarter past six.  
 It is half-past six.  
 Six forty-five.  
 A quarter to seven.  
 Ten past six.  
 Twenty-five past six.  
 Six forty.  
 Twenty to seven.  
 Midday.—Midnight.  
 Half-past twelve.  
 Six a.m.; p.m.  
 A quarter to twelve.  
 Your watch is an hour fast.  
 Mine is ten minutes slow.  
 The drawing-room clock is right.  
 Every month.—every week.  
 Every day.—every other day.  
 Every Thursday.—every Sunday.  
 The morrow, the second day.  
 The day, the eve, the fore eve.  
 The clock is stopped, wind it up.

Tout de suite, *now*.  
 Alors, *then*.  
 Déjà, *already*.  
 Souvent, *often*.  
 Pendant, *during*.  
 Depuis, *since*.  
 Sale, *dirty*.  
 Quand, *when*.  
 Autrefois, *formerly*.  
 Environ, *about*.  
 Prochain-e, *next*.  
 Dernier-e, *last*.

It is a quarter past eight.  
 Yes (of) 5 or six minutes.  
 I think it is right.  
 Then we are early (en avance).  
 4 minutes to 9.  
 We dine at half-past one.  
 Yes, I am an early riser.  
 Seven, I am late (en retard).  
 No, six o'clock has just struck.  
 Mine is slow.  
 Sometimes fast, sometimes slow.  
 Yes, at a quarter past ten.  
 Mine is 5 minutes fast.  
 I am going to wind it up.  
 I came home very late.  
 Yes, he is late.  
 I shall be here at 8.30.

Le mois dernier, j'ai été à Paris avec mon frère.	I was at Chamounix for (pendant) three weeks last year.
Où serons-nous l'année prochaine?	Shall we be in Calais next week?
Quel jour sommes-nous aujourd'hui?	Wednesday or Thursday.
Ne sommes-nous pas le 30?	The 30th or the 31st.
Jeudi ou vendredi, je ne suis pas sûr, avez-vous un almanach?	I have no almanac; I will ask for my brother's.
C'est demain le premier mai.	Where are you going on Monday?
C'est lundi le trois mai.	To-day is the 30th of April.
L'année a 365 jours.	Or about 52 weeks.
Pardon, cette année a 366 jours.	Give me the almanac.
C'est une année bissextile.	Yes, it is Leap-year.
Quand commence l'hiver?	Winter begins on the 21st.
N'allez-vous pas à la campagne au printemps?	Yes, I am going to the country in the Spring.
Où passerez-vous vos vacances?	If I can, I will go to Paris.

## LE ROI D'YVETOT.

Il était un roi d'Yvetot  
 Peu connu dans l'histoire,  
 Se levant tard, se couchant tôt,  
 Dormant fort bien sans gloire.  
 Et couronné par Jeanneton  
 D'un simple bonnet de coton,  
 Dit-on.

Il n'avait de goût onéreux  
 Qu'une soif un peu vive;  
 Mais, en rendant son peuple heureux,  
 Il faut bien qu'un roi vive.  
 Lui-même, à table et sans suppôt,  
 Sur chaque muid levait un pôt.  
 D'impôt.

Il faisait ses quatre repas  
 Dans son palais de chaume,  
 Et sur son âne, pas à pas,  
 Parcourait son royaume.  
 Joyeux, simple et croyant le bien,  
 Pour toute garde il n'avait rien  
 Qu'un chien.

Il n'agrandit point ses États,  
 Fut un voisin commode,  
 Et, modèle des potentats  
 Prit le plaisir pour code,  
 Ce n'est que lorsqu'il expira  
 Que le peuple qui l'enterra  
 Pleura. BÉRANGER.

EXERCISE V.—1. What time is it by the clock? 2. It is a quarter past four. 3. Your watch is slow, it is now twenty-five past four by the church clock. 4. What day is it? 5. To-day is Wednesday (c'est aujourd'hui). 6. What is the date? 7. The 26th June, 1897. 8. How many days are there in this month? 9. October has 31 days. 10. [On] the 5th November I went to the country. 11. What day have you been to Brighton? 12. I went to Brighton last Sunday. 13. When does the Spring begin? 14. On the 21st of March. 15. We are still in the Winter. 16. At what time do you go to Greenwich? 17. I go to Greenwich this afternoon at four or half-past four, and to-morrow morning at a quarter past eight. 18. I shall arrive at nine, or a few minutes after. 19. What train do you take (prenez-vous)? 20. The 8.40 train. 21. What time is it? 22. A quarter to 12 p.m. 23. Are you sleepy? 24. Yes, I am very sleepy. 25. It is rather late. 26. An hour has sixty minutes. 27. A day has twenty-four hours or 1440 minutes. 28. A week has seven days or 168 hours. 29. Have you been in the garden? 30. Which trees have you seen? 31. I saw plum trees, apple trees, and five or six pear trees. 32. What animals did you see in the fields? 33. I saw oxen, cows, pigs, goats, hens, cocks, horses, sheep and dogs. 34. Do you know the names of the trees you saw? 35. I know a few (j'en connais quelques uns), I saw oaks, poplars, cherry trees, walnut trees, and a

few others (quelques autres). 36. Do you know the names of metals in French? 37. Yes, a few; gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, steel; that is all I know. 38. Can you tell me the days of the week? 39. Je sais tout cela sur le bout du doigt. 40. Of what gender are these words? 41. Days, months, seasons, trees, metals, cardinal points, colours, etc.? They are masculine, also nouns ending in (terminés en) *al;isme* and *er*. 42. Nouns ending in *tion, ance, esse, rie, ade*, etc., are usually feminine. 43. Have you seen my father's garden? 44. I saw your uncle's, it is very nice. 45. Where is my brother's watch? 46. Your brother's watch is on the table. 47. Have you not spoken to the neighbour? 48. Yesterday morning, not to-day. 49. How many cherry trees have you in your mother's garden? 50. 13 or 14. 51. Have you anything good to eat? 52. No, I have nothing good. 53. How are you this evening?

## SIXIÈME LEÇON.

Il y a.	There is or there are.
Il y avait.	There was, there were.
Il y aura.	There will be.
Y a-t-il? Il n'y a pas.	Is there? There is not.
Y avait-il? Y eut-il?	Was there? (were there?)
N'y a-t-il pas?	Is there not? Are there not?
Il y a eu. Il y avait eu.	There has been. There had been.
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a?	What is there?
Que demandez-vous?	What are you asking for?
De quoi avez-vous besoin?	What do you want?
A quoi pensez-vous?	What are you thinking of?
Qui demandez-vous?	Whom are you asking for?
Qui voulez-vous? Qui est là?	Whom do you want? Who is there?
À qui parlez-vous?	To whom are you speaking?
De qui parlez-vous?	Of whom are you speaking?
Pour qui me prenez-vous?	Whom do you take me for?
L'un et l'autre, tous les deux.	Both.
L'un ou l'autre. Ni l'un ni l'autre.	Either. Neither.
Je n'ai ni l'un l'autre.	I have neither.

La ville, <i>the town.</i>	La cuisine, <i>the kitchen.</i>	La cheminée, <i>chimney.</i>
Une église, <i>church.</i>	Le salon, <i>drawing room.</i>	Le bout, <i>end.</i>
Le château, <i>castle.</i>	Salle à manger, <i>dining r.</i>	Le milieu, <i>middle.</i>
Le musée, <i>museum.</i>	Salle de bain, <i>bath.</i>	La pierre, <i>stone.</i>
La bibliothèque, <i>library.</i>	L'antichambre, <i>hall.</i>	La tuile, <i>tile.</i>
Hôtel de ville, <i>T. Hall.</i>	La chambre, <i>room.</i>	L'ardoise, <i>slate.</i>
La caserne, <i>barracks.</i>	Une marche, <i>a step.</i>	Le plâtre, <i>plaster</i>
Le poste de police.	La rampe, <i>handrail.</i>	La charpente, <i>beam.</i>
La poste, <i>Post office.</i>	A droite, <i>on the right.</i>	Le tuyau, <i>pipe.</i>
La gare, <i>station.</i>	A gauche, <i>on the left.</i>	La brique, <i>brick.</i>
Le marché, <i>market.</i>	Tout droit, <i>straight on.</i>	Haut, <i>high.</i>
La fontaine, <i>fountain.</i>	Par ici, <i>this way.</i>	Bas, <i>low.</i>
La tour, <i>tower.</i>	Par là, <i>that way.</i>	La cave, <i>cellar.</i>
Le pont, <i>bridge.</i>	Regardez, <i>look.</i>	Le grenier, <i>garret.</i>
Le théâtre, <i>theatre.</i>	Montez, <i>go up.</i>	La serrure, <i>lock.</i>
Le monument, <i>building.</i>	Descendez, <i>go down.</i>	Le verrou, <i>s. bolt.</i>
Le mur, <i>wall.</i>	En haut, <i>up stairs.</i>	Le carreau, <i>s. pane.</i>
Le boulevard, <i>boulevard.</i>	En bas, <i>down stairs.</i>	Écrit, <i>written.</i>

Le chemin, <i>road</i> .	Le rez-de-chaussée, <i>the ground floor</i> .	le Répondu, <i>replied</i> .
La route, <i>highway</i> .		Ajouté, <i>added</i> .
Le sentier, <i>country path</i> .	L'entresol, <i>mezzanine</i> .	Vieux, <i>old</i> .
Le trottoir, <i>footpath</i> .	La mansarde, <i>attic</i> .	Vieille, <i>f., old</i> .
Le ruisseau, <i>gutter, brook</i> .	Le toit, <i>roof</i> .	Ancien-ne, <i>ancient</i> .

Il y a une belle église dans la grande rue à droite.

Où est l'école du village?

Voulez-vous m'indiquer où est la poste, s'il vous plaît?

Y a-t-il un pont par ici?

Combien d'écoles y a-t-il ici?

Quel est ce monument?

L'avez-vous visité?

A quelle heure?

N'y a-t-il pas de théâtre ou de concert dans cette rue?

Où est le pont de bois?

Il y avait autrefois un pont de bois au bout de cette rue?

Qui avez-vous rencontré hier?

Qui est cette dame?

De quoi parlez-vous?

De qui sont ces lettres?

Avec qui écrivez-vous?

Vous avez aussi ma plume?

Avez-vous mon papier et mon canif?

Celui-là; celle-là; celles-là.

Celui-ci; celle-ci; ceux-ci.

Donnez moi ce livre-ci.

Ce crayon-ci, et celui-là.

Cette femme-là et celle-ci.

Avez-vous lu ce journal-ci?

Yes, that church is beautiful, the towers are very high.

The village school is on the left.

The post office is in the third street on the right.

Yes, there is a stone bridge.

There are three schools here.

It is (c'est) the museum.

Yes, I saw it yesterday.

In the afternoon.

No, there are no theatres in this street.

There is no wooden bridge.

Yes, you are right, but there is now an iron bridge.

We (have) met Mr. S.

It is my aunt (c'est).

We are speaking of cooking.

They are both from my sister.

With your pencil.

I have both.

I have neither.

Will you have these or those?

Have you this one?

This one or that one.

Give me that pencil.

I have spoken to that woman.

No, I have read that one.

FINIR, *To finish*.

Je finis, *I finish*.

Tu finis, *thou finishest*.

Il finit, *he finishes*.

Nous finissons, *we finish*.

Vous finissez, *you finish*.

Ils finissent, *they finish*.

SORTIR, *To go out*.

Je sors, *I go out*.

Tu sors, *thou goest out*.

Il sort, *he goes out*.

Nous sortons, *we go out*.

Vous sortez, *you go out*.

Ils sortent, *they go out*.

VENIR, *To come*.

Je viens, *I come*.

Tu viens, *thou comest*.

Il vient, *he comes*.

Nous venons, *we come*.

Vous venez, *you come*.

Ils viennent, *they come*.

Je finissais, *I was finishing*.

Tu finissais, *thou wast f.*

Il finissait, *he was finish.*

Nous finissions, *we were f.*

Vous finissiez, *you were f.*

Ils finissaient, *they were f.*

Je sortais, *I was going out*.

Tu sortais, *thou wast going*.

Il sortait, *he was going o.*

Nous sortions, *we were g.o.*

Vous sortiez, *y. were g.o.*

Ils sortaient, *they were g.o.*

Je venais, *I was coming*.

Tu venais, *thou wast c.*

Il venait, *he was coming*.

Nous venions, *we were c.*

Vous veniez, *you were c.*

Ils venaient, *th. were c.*

Je finirai, *I shall finish*.

Tu finiras, *thou wilt finish*.

Il finira, *he will finish*.

Nous finirons, *we shall f.*

Vous finirez, *you will f.*

Ils finiront, *they will f.*

Je sortirai, *I shall go out*.

Tu sortiras, *thou wilt go o.*

Il sortira, *he will go out*.

Nous sortirons, *w shall g.o.*

Vous sortirez, *y. w. go out*.

Ils sortiront, *t. w. go out*.

Je viendrai, *I shall come*.

Tu viendras, *thou wilt c.*

Il viendra, *he will come*.

Nous viendrons, *we shall c.*

Vous viendrez, *you will c.*

Ils viendront, *they will c.*

Finissez, <i>finish.</i>	Sors, sortez, <i>go out.</i>	Viens, venez, <i>come.</i>
Finissons, <i>let us finish.</i>	Sortons, <i>let us go out.</i>	Venons, <i>let us come.</i>
Qu'il finisse, <i>let him f.</i>	Qu'il sorte, <i>let him go out.</i>	Qu'il vienne, <i>let him c.</i>
Qu'ils finissent, <i>let them f.</i>	Qu'ils sortent, <i>let them g.o.</i>	Qu'ils viennent, <i>let them c.</i>
J'ai fini, <i>I have finished.</i>	Sortant, <i>going out.</i>	Venant, <i>coming.</i>
Finissant, <i>finishing.</i>	Je suis sorti, <i>I have gone o.</i>	Je suis venu, <i>I have come.</i>
J'avais fini, <i>I had finished.</i>	J'étais sorti, <i>I had g. out.</i>	J'étais venu, <i>I had come.</i>

Abolir, <i>to abolish.</i>	Partir, <i>to start.</i>	Revenir, <i>to return.</i>
Agir, <i>to act.</i>	Servir, <i>to serve.</i>	Devenir, <i>to become.</i>
Avertir, <i>to warn.</i>	Sentir, <i>to feel.</i>	Convenir, <i>to agree.</i>
Bâtir, <i>to build.</i>	Dormir, <i>to sleep.</i>	Entretenir, <i>to keep up.</i>
Choisir, <i>to choose.</i>	Endormir, <i>to lull asleep.</i>	Parvenir, <i>to succeed.</i>
Emplir, <i>to fill.</i>	S'endormir, <i>to fall asleep.</i>	Prévenir, <i>to prevent.</i>
Fournir, <i>to provide.</i>	Mentir, <i>to lie.</i>	Se souvenir, <i>to remember.</i>
Guérir, <i>to cure.</i>	Consentir, <i>to consent.</i>	Tenir, <i>to hold.</i>
Nourrir, <i>to feed.</i>	Se repentir, <i>to repent.</i>	Contenir, <i>to contain.</i>
Obéir, <i>to obey (à).</i>	Desservir, <i>to clear away.</i>	Appartenir, <i>to belong.</i>
Réussir, <i>to succeed.</i>	Asservir, <i>to subdue.</i>	Soutenir, <i>to sustain.</i>

Nous avons l'avantage de vous informer que nous avons pris la suite des affaires de MM. Lebrun et Morel.

Nous espérons que les bonnes relations qui ont toujours existé entre les deux maisons se continueront comme par le passé.

Nous vous envoyons par même courrier un album d'échantillons et un nouveau catalogue. Nous pourrions vous faire un escompte de 33 pour cent sur les prix marqués.

En attendant, etc., etc.

We duly received your letter of the 26th inst., informing us that you had taken the business of Messrs. L. & M.

We shall be happy to continue the good relations which have always existed between our two firms.

We have also received by same post the book of samples and your catalogue.

We find the discount of 33 per cent. too little, as we are obliged to give 30 per cent. to our clients.

Hoping to hear, etc.

EXERCISE VI—1. How many theatres are there in this town? 2. There are many theatres, five or six. 3. Will you tell me where the station is, please? 4. There is no station in this village, but there is one at L., 10 minutes from here. 5. Follow (suivez) this road straight on, the station is on the left. 6. There will be a station here next year. 7. The place is chosen and the workmen will soon begin. 8. When is there a train for Meudon? 9. There are sixteen trains a day, (par) the next is at half-past five. 10. What time is it now, please? 11. My watch is not going. 12. It is ten to five, will you eat or drink (boire) anything? 13. Give me some cold meat. 14. Have you any tea? 15. No, but we have some good coffee, very hot. 16. Will you have any cognac with it? 17. Certainly not. Give me some milk. 18. We have no milk. 19. Then give me some pure coffee, (some) black coffee. 20. Do you finish your letters? 21. And you, have you finished yours? 22. Yes, two letters, one for Mr. B. and one for the agent. 23. Did you reply (have you replied) to the merchant? Yes, I (have) replied last night (yesterday evening). 24. What did he say? 25. He said he had sent the goods on the 21st. 26. Will you have this book? 27. Which book? mine or his? 28. Yours or theirs? 29. Here is your dictionary, give me mine. 30. Yours is on the table. 31. Where is hers? 32. Hers is there and his is here. 33. Which one do you want? 34. Mine



or theirs? 35. Where is my pen? 36. Mine is here, yours is there. 37. When do you finish this exercise? we finish it at 6. 38. Whom do you want? 39. What do you want? 40. What book do you want? which house have you seen? 41. Which one have you bought? (laquelle). 42. With whom did you come? 43. I came with the neighbour. 44. For whom are those letters? for your uncle or for your aunt? 45. For neither. .

## SEPTIÈME LECON.

Plus; moins. Le plus; le moins.  
Aussi-que. Aussi grand que.  
Plus grand que. Moins grand que.  
Le plus grand. Le plus petit.  
Autant que. Tant. L'as tant.  
Bon; meilleur; le meilleur.  
Bien; mieux; le mieux.  
Petit, moindre, le moindre.  
Un peu, un petit peu; très peu (de).  
Mauvais; pire, le pire.  
Mal; pis, le pis.  
Le meilleur du monde. •  
Tout, tous; toute, toutes.  
Tout le monde. Tout.  
Juste; exactement.  
Comme; tout à fait.  
Tout de suite; sur le champ.  
D'abord; ensuite; pas du tout.  
Presque; à peine; presque jamais.  
Combien de fois; quelquefois.  
Tout autant que.  
D'autant plus que -  
Pourquoi? Parce que.

More; less. The most; the least  
As—as. As large as.  
Larger than. Smaller than.  
The largest. The smallest.  
As much as. So much. Not so much  
Good; better; best (adjective).  
Well; better; best (adverb).  
Little, less, least (adjective).  
A little, a little bit; very little.  
Bad; worse, the worst (adjective).  
Badly; worse, the worst (adverb).  
The best in the world.  
All, every.  
Everybody. Everything.  
Just; exactly.  
Like; quite.  
At once; on the spot.  
At first; afterwards; not at all.  
Almost; hardly; hardly ever.  
How many times; sometimes.  
Quite as much as.  
So much the more that—  
Why? Because.

La campagne, *country*.  
La forêt, *forest*.  
La plaine, *plain*.  
Le vallon, *valley*.  
La terre, *earth*.  
La plante, *plant*.  
La racine, *root*.  
Le tronc, *trunk*.  
La tige, *stem*. •  
La branche, *branch*.  
La fleur, *flower*.  
Le fruit, *fruit*.  
La graine, *seed*.  
Le sapin, *fir*.  
Le buis, *boxwood*.

Le saule, *willow*.  
Le tilleul, *lime tree*.  
• Le nid, *nest*.  
La rose, *rose*.  
Un œillet, *pink*.  
Pâquerette, *f. daisy*.  
Le bluet, *cornflower*.  
L'herbe, *grass*.  
La mousse, *mo s.*  
Coquelicot, *m. poppy*.  
La pensée, *pansy*.  
Le myosotis, *forget-me-not*.  
La giroflée, *stock*.  
La réséda, *mignonette*.  
Pousser, *to grow*.

Primevère, *f. primrose*.  
Poire, *f. pear*.  
Pomme, *f. apple*.  
Prune, *f. plum*.  
Pêche, *peach*.  
Cerise, *f. cherry*.  
Groseille, *f. currant*.  
Mûre, *ripi*.  
Doux, *cc, sweet*.  
Sur-e, *sour*.  
C'est-à-dire, *that is to say*  
Peut-être, *perhaps*.  
Fleurir, *to bloom*.  
Fumer, *to fude*.  
Périr, *to die*.

Mes chers amis, quand je mourrai,  
Plantez un saule au cimetière.  
J'aime son feuillage éploré  
La pâleur m'en est douce et chère,  
Et son ombre sera légère  
A la terre où je dormirai.—A. de M. S. E. T.

Le noyer est-il aussi haut que le sapin?

Le chêne est-il plus ou moins haut que le peuplier?

Quelle est la fleur la plus petite du jardin?

Cet abricot n'est pas aussi gros que cette pomme?

Cette prune est très-grosse.

C'est la plus grosse et la plus belle du jardin.

Mon jardin est-il plus petit ou plus grand que le vôtre?

Avez-vous autant de vin que de bière?

J'ai plus de vin que de bière et d'eau.

Avons-nous autant de pêches que d'abricots?

Les riches ont beaucoup d'amis.

Le jour le plus long de l'année est le 21 Juin.

Vous avez plus d'argent que moi.

Le nid est sur la branche la plus haute de l'arbre.

Votre exercice est meilleur et mieux écrit que le sien.

Aimez-vous mieux le café que le thé?

Ce café est mal préparé.

Celui d'hier était meilleur.

No, the fir is much higher than the walnut tree.

The oak is exactly as high as the poplar.

The smallest flower in the garden is the forget-me-not (du).

No, the apple is much bigger than the apricot.

Very big and very sweet.

How many apple trees have you in your garden?

Yours is much larger than mine and his.

We have a little more wine than beer.

How much did you pay[for] your beer?

We have many more apricots than peaches.

The poor have few friends.

The shortest day in the year is in December.

No, I have less money than you.

The moss on the stone is shorter than the grass.

Is my letter better written than the last?

I prefer coffee [in] the morning.

There is too much chicory.

It is the same, Sir.

Il y a vingt minutes que j'attends devant votre guichet, dépêchez-vous un peu.

Moi, monsieur, v'la dix ans que je suis derrière et je ne me plains pas.

Five years ago, I could have eaten my wife.

And now?

I am sorry I didn't.

(de ne pas l'avoir fait.)

#### RECEVOIR. *To receive.*

Je reçois, *I receive.*

Tu reçois, *thou receivest.*

Il reçoit, *he receives.*

Nous recevons, *we receive.*

Vous recevez, *you receive.*

Ils reçoivent, *they receive.*

Je recevais, *I received.*

Tu recevais, *thou receivedst.*

Il recevait, *he received.*

Nous recevions, *we received.*

Vous receviez, *you received.*

Ils recevaient, *they received.*

Je recevrai, *I shall receive.*

Tu recevras, *thou wilt receive.*

Il recevra, *he will receive.*

Nous recevrons, *we shall receive.*

Vous recevrez, *you will receive.*

Ils recevront, *they will receive.*

#### S'EN ALLER. *To go away.*

Je m'en vais, *I am going away.*

Tu t'en vas, *thou art going away.*

Il s'en va, *he is going away.*

Nous nous en allons, *we are going away.*

Vous vous en allez, *you are going away.*

Ils s'en vont, *they are going away.*

Je m'en allais, *I was going away.*

Tu t'en allais, *thou wast going away.*

Il s'en allait, *he was going away.*

Nous nous en allions, *we were going.*

Vous vous en alliez, *you were going.*

Ils s'en allaient, *they were going away.*

Je m'en irai, *I shall be going away.*

Tu t'en iras, *thou wilt be going away.*

Il s'en ira, *he will be going away.*

Nous nous en irons, *we shall be going.*

Vous vous en irez, *you will be going.*

Ils s'en iront, *they will be going away.*

Recevant, *receiving*.  
 J'ai reçu, *I have received*.  
 Apercevoir, *to perceive*.  
 Concevoir, *to conceive*.  
 Décevoir, *to deceive*.  
 Devoir, *to owe (must, ought to)*.  
 Percevoir, *to collect*.

Va-t-en, *go away (thou)*.  
 Allons-nous en, *let us go away*.  
 Allez-vous en, *go away (you)*.  
 Qu'il s'en aille, *let him go away*.  
 Je m'en suis allé, *I went away*.  
 Je m'en étais allé, *I had gone away*.  
 Je m'en serai allé, *I shall have gone*

Veuillez expédier aussitôt que possible à Messieurs Benwell et Cie., 800 boîtes de lait concentré semblables aux précédentes.

Quel serait votre prix pour 5,000 boîtes de sardines, marque L.P., 1<sup>re</sup> qualité, rendues en gare au Havre vers le 18 Juin?

En attendant le plaisir de vous lire veuillez agréer, Messieurs, nos cordiales salutations.

Please send us as soon as possible the 30 bales of cotton ordered on the 21st of May.

What would be your price for 140 bales of wool, A.M. brand, to be delivered before the 10th of June in Calais?

Hoping to hear from you,

We are, Sirs,  
 Yours very truly.

Les petites fleurs des forêts,  
 Les mugets et les violettes.  
 Disent que le printemps est près,  
 Et secouent gaiment leurs clochettes.

Elles reviennent chaque été,  
 Déboutonner leurs collerettes,  
 Et l'on peut voir l'éternité  
 Dans un feuillet de violette.

EXERCISE VII.—1. My father's garden is larger than your uncle's field. 2. The oak is a beautiful tree. 3. It is the most beautiful in the forest (de la). 4. Currants are small. 5. They are (ce sont) the smallest fruit in the (du) garden. 6. The fir is as high as the poplar. 7. The peach is as sweet as the pear. 8. Have you many apples? 9. I have many apples. 10. I have as many apples as pears. 11. Have you as many roses as pinks? 12. The plum is not so large (grosse) as the apple. 13. How much bread do you want? 14. I want as much bread as meat. 15. I have so many daisies. 16. My bouquet is smaller than yours. 17. I must go to the town to-day. 18. I receive a letter from my father every week. 19. I see (j'aperçois) my aunt in the garden. 20. We receive presents from our parents. 21. We will be obliged (nous devrons) to go to school on Saturday. 22. We have been obliged to write a letter this morning (nous avons dû). 23. You must finish your exercise before six o'clock. 24. What o'clock is it? 25. It is about half-past five. 26. What is the date? 27. It is the 14th August. 28. What day, Wednesday or Thursday? 29. I am not sure of the date. 30. Have you an almanac? 31. It is one o'clock. 32. Are you hungry? 33. Yes, I am very hungry. 34. This book is better than mine. 35. Your roses are prettier than mine. 36. These books are better than his. 37. Our stocks are prettier than theirs. 38. His garden is larger than yours. 39. Give me this (ceci). 40. Give me that (cela). 41. Did you see that? 42. Lend me this, that is good. 43. This is bad. 44. Do you know him? 45. Everybody knows him. 46. This coffee is better than that of yesterday, it is made better. 47. How many times must you read those verbs before you know them (avant de les savoir)? 48. Ten thousand times

## HUITIÈME LECON.

Combien de temps? Depuis quand?	How long? How long since?
Dans 3 mois. Il y a 3 mois.	In three months. Three months ago.
Tout à l'heure. Tantôt.	Presently. By and by.
N'importe. Cela ne fait rien.	No matter. It does not matter.
Merci bien. Il n'y a pas de quoi.	Many thanks. Don't mention it
Quel âge avez-vous? J'ai 29 ans.	How old are you? I am 29.
Vous ne les paraissez pas.	You do not look it.
Quel âge me donnez-vous?	How old do you think I am?
Quel temps fait-il?	How is the weather?
Il fait un temps superbe.	It is beautiful weather.
Il faisait mauvais temps.	It was bad weather.
Un sale temps. Un temps magnifique.	Nasty weather. Fine weather.
Un temps de chien. Il gèle.	A wretched day. It freezes.
Il fait froid. Un froid de loups.	It is cold. Freezing cold.
Il fait jour. Il fait nuit.	It is daylight. It is night.
Il fera peut-être beau demain.	It may be fine to-morrow.
Il fait du vent. Il grêle.	It is windy. It hails.
Il fait de l'orage. Il tonne.	It is stormy. It thunders.
Gèle-t-il? Non, il fait humide.	Is it freezing? No, it is damp.
Il dégèle. Il fait de la boue.	It thaws. It is muddy.
Il faisait du brouillard.	It was foggy.
Il pleut, il pleuvait, il pleuvra.	It rains, it rained, it will rain.
Il neige; il neigera, il neigera.	It snows, it snowed, it will snow.
Il gelait. Il gèlera.	It was freezing. It will freeze.
La pluie tombe; la neige tombe.	Rain is falling; snow is falling.
Il tombe de l'eau; de la neige.	It rains. It snows.
Il fera chaud cet après-midi.	It will be warm this afternoon.
Les soirées sont fraîches.	The evenings are cool.
Quel est le quantième du mois?	What is the date?
Nous sommes en hiver depuis hier.	Winter commenced yesterday.

La mer, <i>sea</i> .	L'avant, <i>the fore</i> .	Ci-dessus, <i>hereon</i> .
La vague, <i>wave</i> .	L'arrière, <i>stern</i> .	Ci-dessous, <i>hereunder</i> .
Le sable, <i>sand</i> .	La traversée, <i>voyage</i> .	Nagor, <i>to swim</i> .
Coquillage, <i>shell</i> .	Naufrage, <i>wreck</i> .	Voyager, <i>to travel</i> .
Le navire, <i>ship</i> .	Embarquer, <i>to embark</i> .	Pêcher, <i>to fish</i> .
Bateau à vapeur, <i>steamer</i> .	Débarquer, <i>to land</i> .	Une échelle, <i>a ladder</i> .
Le marin, <i>sailor</i> .	Le vent, <i>wind</i> .	Le quai, <i>wharf, platform</i> .
La voile, <i>sail</i> .	L'orage, <i>storm</i> .	La douane, <i>customs</i> .
Le pêcheur, <i>fisher</i> .	Le tonnerre, <i>thunder</i> .	Le droit, <i>tax</i> .
La plage, <i>beach</i> .	Un éclair, <i>lightning</i> .	Douanier, <i>custom-officer</i> .
La jetée, <i>pier</i> .	Coup de tonnerre, <i>clap of</i>	Le buffet, <i>refreshment room</i> .
Le port, <i>harbour</i> .	La grêle, <i>hail</i> . [ <i>thunder</i> ]	La gare, <i>station</i> .
Le phare, <i>lighthouse</i> .	Le brouillard, <i>fog</i> .	Le wagon, <i>carriage</i> .
Le pont, <i>deck</i> .	La pluie, <i>rain</i> .	Compartment, <i>compartment</i> .
La roue, <i>wheel</i> .	La tempête, <i>tempest</i> .	La banquette, <i>seat</i> .
Le mât, <i>mast</i> .	A présent, <i>now</i> .	La chaufferette, <i>footwarmer</i> .
La couchette, <i>berth</i> .	Là bas, <i>yonder</i> .	La portière, <i>door</i> . [ <i>mer</i> ]
La cuvette, <i>basin</i> .	Là haut, <i>above</i> .	La voie, <i>track</i> .

Quel âge a votre ami?  
 Mon frère a 15 ans.  
 Depuis quand demeurez-vous ici?  
 Quand êtes-vous arrivé?  
 Dans trois mois je serai probablement en France.  
 J'ai vu votre ami il y a deux jours.  
 Nous serons bientôt en automne.  
 Aussitôt que vous serez en France écrivez-moi.  
 Fera-t-il beau demain?  
 Fait-il chaud ou froid?  
 Quel temps faisait-il hier?  
 La mer est belle ce soir.  
 Quand le bateau part-il?  
 Aurons-nous beau temps?  
 Avez-vous vu cet éclair?  
 Où allez-vous à présent?  
 Regardez les grosses vagues.  
 Quand débarquerons-nous à Calais?  
 Où est la deuxième classe?  
 Quel est ce phare, là-bas?  
 Combien dure la traversée?  
 La mer est ordinairement plutôt mauvaise que belle.  
 Avez-vous peur du mal de mer?  
 Moi, j'en ai très peur.  
 Nous sommes enfin arrivés.  
 Pouvons-nous prendre quelque chose?

He is about 20.  
 How old is yours?  
 I have lived in London since 1875.  
 I arrived in Winter.  
 I shall be in France in Summer or in the Spring (au).  
 When did you see my brother?  
 It is still very hot.  
 You will receive a letter on Tuesday next.  
 It will probably be fine.  
 It is cold to-night.  
 It was foggy.  
 Do you like the sea?  
 At half-past two.  
 It will be cold.  
 Yes, we shall have a storm.  
 To the refreshment room.  
 The sea is rather rough.  
 We will land about half-past four.  
 On the fore part of the boat.  
 This lighthouse is near Calais.  
 About two hours.  
 Have you eaten anything before embarking?  
 I have never been sea-sick.  
 It is only for two hours.  
 Where are we?  
 Yes, we have half an hour.

Dites, la jeune belle,  
 Où voulez-vous aller?  
 La voile ouvre son aile,  
 La brise va souffler.  
 Ohé, ohé;  
 La brise va souffler.

Est-ce dans la Baltique?  
 Sur la Mer Pacifique?  
 Dans l'île de Java?  
 Ou bien dans la Norvège?  
 Cueillir la fleur de Neige,  
 Ou la fleur d'Angsoka?

L'aviron est d'ivoire,  
 Le pavillon de moire,  
 Le gouvernail d'or fin.  
 J'ai pour lest une orange,  
 Pour voile, une aile d'ange,  
 Pour mousse, un séraphin.

Menez-moi, dit la belle,  
 A la rive fidèle,  
 Où l'on aime toujours.  
 Cette rive, ma chère,  
 On ne la connaît guère  
 Au pays des amours.

TH. GAUTIER.

J'aurai le plaisir de passer chez vous mardi prochain dans la matinée.  
 Dans le cas où il vous serait impossible de vous trouver à votre bureau à cette date je vous serais très obligé de m'en prévenir par retour.

En réponse à votre carte postale de ce jour, je regrette d'avoir à vous informer qu'il m'est impossible de me trouver à votre rendez-vous mardi.

I shall have the pleasure of calling on you, Thursday next, about half-past four in the afternoon.  
 Should you not be able to meet me at your father's, please let me know as soon as possible.

In reply to yours of the 24th inst. I will wait on you Wednesday next, about five in the afternoon.

Pourriez-vous en fixer un autre pour la fin de la semaine; vendredi par exemple?

I shall arrive from Versailles at a quarter past four at the Western Railway Station.

Je compte arriver à Paris, Hôtel d'Albion, le 25 courant; voudriez-vous avoir l'obligeance de me faire savoir à quelle heure je pourrai passer chez vous, ce même jour?

In reply to your card from London, we shall be pleased to see you, between one and four, at our office, on the 24th inst.

Ce que l'on conçoit bien s'énonce clairement,  
Et les mots pour le dire arrivent aisément.

*What is well understood is clearly expressed, and words to say it easily found.*

Aucun chemin de fleurs ne conduit à la gloire.  
*The way that leads to glory is not strewn with flowers.*

Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée.

*A good name is worth a sash of gold.*

Qui prête de l'argent à un ami perd les deux.

*He who lends money to a friend loses both.*

Ne remet, pas à demain ce que tu peux faire aujourd'hui.

*Do not put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.*

Quand on parle du loup on en voit la queue.

*Speak of the wolf and he will appear.*

Pierre qui roule n'amasse pas mousse. *Rolling stone gathers no moss.*

Qui se ressemble s'assemble. *Birds of a feather flock together.*

Un "tiens" vaut mieux que deux "tu l'auras." *A bird in hand is worth, &c.*

Les bons comptes font les bons amis. *Short accounts make good friends.*

Embarras de biens ne nuit pas. *Store is no sore.*

Tel maître, tel valet. *Like master, like man.* Bon gré mal gré. *Willing or not.*

A bon chat bon rat. *Tit for tat.* Bon jour, bonne œuvre. *The better the day, &c.*

EXERCISE VIII.—1. Have you lost anything? 2. Yes, I have lost my pen-knife. 3. Have you seen it? 4. Have you replied to your brother's letter? 5. What are you waiting for? (qu'attendez vous). 6. I am waiting for my friend. 7. Have you heard anything? 8. Yes, the train is coming. 9. Do you see it? 10. No, it is too foggy. 11. How long did you stay at Boulogne? (êtes-vous resté). 12. I stayed there about three months. 13. When was it? 14. Two years ago. 15. How old were you then? 16. I was 23. 17. Was it hot there? 18. Yes, it was very hot in August. 19. How is the weather to-day? 20. It will be fine. 21. How long is it since you saw Mr. S.? 22. I saw him a few days ago. 23. Are you going away? 24. No, I am not going away. Wait for me, I will come back at once (je vais revenir). 25. Let us go away from here; it is too cold. 26. Go away if you like, I must stay. 27. I am waiting for my sister. 28. She is coming presently, in two or three minutes. 29. How old is she? 30. She was 17 a month ago (elle a eu). 31. Is it cold or warm this evening? 32. It is windy, it rains and it is muddy. 33. What weather did you have coming over? 34. It was beautiful, but a little foggy. 35. At what time did you land at Dieppe? 36. We were three hours late. 37. By which boat did you come? 38. What class did you travel? 39. How long did you stay at Dieppe? 40. I stayed three days at Dieppe, and three days at Rouen. 41. The beach is very fine, and also the old piers, but I prefer Trouville. 42. How did you like Rouen? (trouvés). 43. It is a most interesting town. 44. Is it fine to-day? 45. It is very fine, but I think the weather will change. 46. Where are you going this afternoon? 47. If it is fine, I shall go to the country. 48. How will you go? 49. I shall take the boat. 50. If you do not go too early, I will go with you.

## NEUVIÈME LEÇON.

Je me promène.	Je me suis promené.	Je ne me suis pas promené
Tu te promènes.	Tu t'es promené.	Tu ne t'es pas promené.
Il se promène.	Il s'est promené.	Elle ne s'est pas promené
On se promène.	Nous nous sommes	Nous ne nous sommes pas
Nous nous promenons.	proménés.	promenées. [promenée.
Vous vous promenez.	Vous vous êtes promené.	Vous ne vous êtes pas
Ils se promènent.	Ils se sont proménés.	Elles ne se sont pas
Elles se promènent.	Elles se sont promenées.	promenées.

Je le donne. Je vous le donne.	I give it. I give it to you.
Il le rend. Il nous le rend.	He returns it. He returns it to us.
Vous l'avez. Je vous l'ai rendu.	You have it. I gave it you back.
Vous ne me l'avez pas encore rendu.	You have not yet given it me back.
Je le lui donne, il le lui faut.	I give it to him, he wants it.
Je les lui ai tous envoyés.	I sent them all to him (her).
Je le leur donne. Je les leur donne.	I give it to them. I give them to them
Je leur envoie leurs bagages.	I send them their luggage.
Voulez-vous me la prêter?	Will you lend it to me?
Pouvez-vous me l'envoyer ce soir?	Can you send it to me this evening?
Je crois pouvoir vous l'envoyer	I think I can send it to you.
J'y suis. J'y suis. Y êtes-vous?	I am going there. Here I am.
J'en ai besoin. J'en ai.	I have need of it. I have some.
Je n'en ai jamais mangé.	I have never eaten any.
M'envoyez-vous des journaux à Nice?	Will you send me papers at Nice?
Je vous y en enverrai, si vous voulez.	I'll send you some, if you like.
Vous ne m'y en avez pas envoyé.	You have not sent me any there.
Je crois vous y en avoir déjà envoyé.	I think I sent you some already.
Il faut que je lui envoie de l'argent.	I must send him some money.
Nelui y en avez-vous pas encore envoyé?	Have you not sent him any yet?
Combien de mouchoirs ai-je? J'en ai 3.	How many handkerchiefs have I? 3.
J'en avais 7. J'en ai perdu 4.	I had 7. I have lost 4.
J'en ai beaucoup. Je vous en prêterai.	I have many, I will lend you some.
Monsieur M. est mort, le saviez-vous?	Mr. M. is dead, did you know it?
Je n'en savais rien, je vous assure.	I did not know anything about it.
Le connaissiez-vous?	Did you know him?
Je le connaissais depuis plus de 10 ans.	I knew him for more than 10 years.

Les cheveux, hair.	L'ongle, nail.	Faible, weak.
La tête, head.	Le mollet, calf.	Malade, ill.
L'œil, eye. Yeux, eyes.	La jambe, leg.	Nerveux, se, nervous.
Le front, forehead.	Le genou-x, knees.	Gras-se, fat.
Le nez, nose.	Le pied, foot.	Maigre, lean, thin.
La bouche, mouth.	La peau, skin.	Contre, against.
Le menton, chin.	La chair, flesh.	Vers, towards.
Le cou-s, neck.	L'os, bone. Les os.	Devant, before.
Une épaule, shoulder.	Les muscles, muscles.	Derrrière, behind.
La poitrine, chest.	Le cœur, heart.	Près de, near.
Le dos, back.	Le sang, blood.	Loin de, far.
Le bras, arm.	Les veines, veins.	Leur, to them.
La main, hand.	Néanmoins, nevertheless.	Lui, to him, to her.
Le poing, fist.	Pendant, however.	Le, it, him, Me, me.
Le doigt, finger.	Pendant, during.	Y, to it, there, thither.
Le coup, blow.	Fort, strong.	En, of it, some of it.

Dà est votre domestique? .  
 Je l'ai envoyé en ville.  
 M'avez-vous rendu mon livre?  
 Lui avez-vous passé le sel?  
 Leur avez-vous rendu leurs dés?  
 Ne les leur avez-v. pas encore donnés.  
 Voulez-vous m'en prêter un?  
 Je vous le rendrai bientôt.  
 Avez-vous du papier?  
 En avez-vous envoyé à S.?  
 Lui en avez-vous envoyé?  
 Lui y en avez-vous envoyé? [envoyé]  
 Ne lui y en avez-vous pas encore.  
 Avez-vous beaucoup de crayons?  
 J'en ai 6, il en a 7.  
 Savez-vous cette chanson par cœur?  
 Connaissiez-vous cette dame?  
 Un coup de pied.  
 Un coup de poing.

I do not know.  
 I have seen him.  
 I have returned it to you.  
 I passed it to him.  
 Their thimbles? They have them.  
 No, I have given them their pencils.  
 I will lend you two.  
 Do not give it me back.  
 Yes, I have some.  
 I have sent him some.  
 I sent him some also.  
 I sent him some there.  
 I have not yet sent him any there.  
 I have about fourteen.  
 Charles has many.  
 I don't know it by heart.  
 I do not know her.  
 Give him a kick.  
 He has received a punch.

Reçu de M. Blanc, la somme de  
 150fr. 95; espèces, solde de ma  
 facture du 23 Ct.

Received from Messrs. B. L. & Co.,  
 the sum of £40, in settlement of our  
 bill of the 3rd inst.

Je soussigné, reconnais devoir à  
 M. V. la somme de trois cent trente  
 francs, 65; valeur reçue de lui en  
 espèces ce jour.

I, the undersigned, acknowledge  
 having received this day from Mrs. V.  
 the sum of £318, in ready money.

Bon Pour Francs: 325, 50.

£32 8s. 6d.

Au 25 Juillet prochain je promets  
 payer à M. W. ou à son ordre la somme  
 de trois cent vingt-cinq francs, 50;  
 valeur reçue de lui en marchandises.

On the 1st of January next I pro-  
 mise to pay to Mr. B. or order, the  
 sum of £32 8s. 6d., value received in  
 goods from the said gentleman.

B. P. F.: 500.00.

£25 0s. 0d.

A présentation, veuillez payer à  
 Messieurs L. et Cie., ou à leur ordre,  
 somme de cinq cents francs que  
 vous passerez à notre compte.

On demand, please pay to Mr.  
 Geo. L. the sum of £25 and place the  
 same to my account.

Londres, le 1<sup>er</sup> Juin, 1894.

Dover, August 4th, 1888.

### LE CORPS HUMAIN.

### THE SKELETON.

Le corps se divise en trois parties,  
 la tête, le tronc et les membres.  
 La tête se compose de deux parties  
 principales; le crâne et la face.  
 Le tronc comprend la colonne verté-  
 brale ou épine dorsale, formée de  
 trente-trois vertèbres auxquelles  
 les côtes sont attachées. Celles-

The skeleton consists of the bones of  
 the head, the trunk, and the limbs.  
 The cranium is a kind of shell which  
 contains and protects the brain.  
 It is formed by eight bones. The  
 face contains fourteen bones. The  
 trunk is that part of the body  
 which supports the head, and to



ci, réunies sur la poitrine au sternum forment le thorax qui renferme les organes essentiels.

Les membres sont le bras, qui comprend le coude, l'avant-bras, la main et les doigts; et la jambe se composant de la cuisse, de la jambe, du genou, du pied et des orteils.

which the arms and legs are attached

The upper part is called the thorax, or chest; the lower, the abdomen. Man has two upper and two lower limbs. The arm consists of three parts, the upper arm, the lower arm, and the hand.

Ceux qui pieusement sont morts pour la patrie  
Out droit qu'à leur cercueil la foule vienne et prie.  
Entre les plus beaux noms leur nom est le plus beau.  
Toute gloire près d'eux passe et tombe éphémère;  
Et, comme ferait une mère,  
La voix d'un peuple entier les berce en leur tombeau.

Gloire à notre France éternelle!  
Gloire à ceux qui sont morts pour elle!  
Aux martyrs! aux vaillants! aux forts!  
A ceux qu'enflamme leur exemple  
Qui veulent place dans le temple,  
Et qui mourront comme ils sont morts!

C'est pour ces morts, dont l'ombre est ici bienvenue,  
Que le haut Panthéon élève dans la nue,  
Au-dessus de Paris, la ville aux mille tours,  
La reine de nos Tyrs et de nos Babylones,  
Cette couronne de colonnes  
Que le soleil levant redore tous les jours! V. Hugo.

EXERCISE IX.—1 Have you received my letter? 2 Yes, I have received it. 3 Have you read it? 4 I have not yet read it (pas encore lue). 5 Have you sent me the book? 6 I (have) sent it to you yesterday. 7 The servant gave it to you last night. 8 I have not [got] it. 9 Have you bought the newspaper? 10 No, my brother has given me his. 11 Have you given your brother's book to the bookseller? 12 Yes, I have given him his and mine. 13 I have given them to him. 14 Have you sent the letter to the neighbour? Yes, I have sent it to him. 15 Where? to his house? 16 No, to his father's. 17 Have you been to his house to-day. 18 Yes, I have been to his house and to hers. 19 Have you not written to him? 20 I have not yet written to him. 21 Has he not received any letter from you since being (qu'il est) in France? 22 No, I have not yet sent him any there. 23 I am going for a walk. 24 Where do you usually go for a walk (ordinairement)? 25 I walk in the park. This morning I had a walk near the river. 26 We walk near the sea-shore (au bord de la mer). 27 It is very cold this evening; are you cold? Have you a cold (rhume) (êtes vous enrhumé). 28 Yes. I am afraid I caught (attrapai) a cold last night. 29 Have you the toothache? No, I have a headache. 30 Go to the chemist's. 31 Do you know that poem? 32 Yes, I know it well. 33 Do you know it by heart? 34 Do you know this man? 35 I do not know him. 36 Where is my brother's hat? 37 How old is your father? 38 He is 50. 39 Is it fine weather to-day? No, it is very bad weather. 40 It rains: it is foggy. 41 The book is on the table. 42 The cat is under the chair. 43 The picture is against the wall. 44 I am going towards the town. 45 It is about half-past eight. 46 The horse is in front of the house. 47 The trees are behind the wall. 48 I have lived in Paris for six weeks. 49 I waited for two hours.

## DIXIÈME LEÇON.

Donnez-le-moi. Donnez-m'en.	Give it me. Give me some.
Voici vos fruits; voilà les siens.	Here is your fruit; there is his.
Les voici; les voilà.	Here they are; there they are.
Qui; que.	Who; whom (for things also).
L'homme qui est ici.	The man who is here.
Le livre qui est là.	The book which is there.
Le livre que vous avez.	The book which you have.
Celui qui est sur la table.	The one which is on the table.
Celui que vous avez pris.	The one which you have taken.
Lequel; laquelle; lesquels.	Which, which one; which ones.
Duquel; de laquelle; dont.	Of which, of whom.
Auquel; à laquelle; auxquelles.	To which, to whom.
Quelle gravure avez-vous vue?	Which engraving did you see?
Laquelle avez-vous choisie?	Which one did you choose?
L'homme dont vous parlez.	The man of whom you speak.
L'homme auquel vous parlez.	The man to whom you speak.
Le marchand à qui j'ai écrit m'a répondu hier.	The tradesman to whom I wrote (has) answered me yesterday.
De qui avez reçu la lettre dont vous me parlez.	From whom did you receive the letter of which you speak?
Le monsieur dont le livre est sur la table du salon.	The gentleman whose book is on the drawing-room table.
Combien le mètre, ce drap?	How much a yard is this cloth?
Duquel parlez-vous?	Which are you speaking of?
De celui qui est dans l'étalage.	Of that in the window.
C'est 9f. le mètre, ou 80f. la pièce de dix mètres.	It is 9f. a yard, or 80f. a piece of 10 yards.
Combien l'autre à côté, le gris?	How much is the next, the grey one?
12f 50 le mètre, c'est tout laine.	10s. a yard, it is all wool.

Franc, 100 centimes.

Franc, 9<sup>d</sup>. (9.69d).

Sou, halfpenny.

10 centimes, penny.

Louis, 20 francs.

Mètre, 39-ins.

Centimètre, 1<sup>cm</sup>.

Kilomètre, 1,093 yards.

(1,000 mètres.)

Kilogramme, 2<sup>lb</sup>.

(1,000 grammes.)

Gramme, 15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub> grains, t.

Are, 0.0988 rood.

Hectare, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> acres (2.471).Litre, 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>6</sub> pint (1.760).

Hectolitre, 22 gallons.

25 francs, £1.

1f. 25c., shilling.

Of., 10, 116, penny.

Om., 91, yard.

Mile, 1,609m. 31.

Inch, 0m. 0251.

Foot, 0m. 301s.

Pint, 0l. 568.

Gallon, 4l. 513.

Lb., 0k. 4534.

Cwt. 50k. 7821.

0° C., 32° F.

37° C., 99° F.

100° C., 212° F.

3 fois, 3 times.

Font, make.

Vaut, is worth.

Prix, price.

Bon marché, cheap.

A crédit, on credit.

Au comptant, for cash.

La remise, commission.

L'escompte, discount.

La facture, invoice.

Cours, quotation.

Le billet, p. note.

La traite, draft.

Le chèque, cheque.

Toucher, to cash.

Dépenser, to spend.

Étroit, narrow.

Lourd, heavy.

Léger, light.

Pesant, weighing.

Peser, to weigh.

Le poids, the weight.

La balance, the scales.

Un envoi, consignment.

La marchandise, goods.

Matière première, raw material.

Le camelot, hawkers.

La camelote, rubbish.

Pour acquit, in settlement.

Combien vaut la livre anglaise?  
 Quelle est la valeur d'un shelling?  
 Le mètre est-il plus long que le yard?  
 Combien pèse le kilogramme?  
 Qu'est-ce que c'est qu'un litre?  
 Quelle est la longueur du kilomètre?  
 Quel est le poids du gramme?  
 Donnez-moi le livre qui est sur la  
 chaise dans le jardin.  
 Quelle maison M. votre père a-t-il  
 achetée?  
 Laquelle des deux?  
 Rendez-moi le livre que je vous ai  
 prêté l'autre jour.  
 Donnez-moi aussi celui qui est là.  
 Quel est ce chien qui a aboyé quand  
 je suis entré?  
 Lequel de ces deux gros arbres est  
 un platane?  
 Je vous présente mon amie Henri-  
 ette dont je vous ai parlé.  
 Combien vos poires?  
 Et les grosses, là bas?  
 Donnez-m'en une douzaine, enve-  
 loppez les bien, avez-vous un sac?  
 Combien coûte ce drap, sept ou huit  
 francs le mètre?  
 Combien vaut ce velours?  
 Où achetez-vous votre vin?  
 Combien contient un hectolitre?  
 A quoi correspondent 6 kil. 350 en  
 mesures anglaises?  
 Pardon, comment dites-vous "hun-  
 dred weight" en français?  
 Comprenez-vous le thermomètre cen-  
 tigrade qu'on emploie en France?  
 845 fcs. 75, combien cela fait-il de  
 livres sterling?  
 11 yards  $\frac{1}{2}$ , combien cela fait-il de  
 mètres et centimètres.

It is worth 25 francs.  
 A franc and a quarter or 1f. 25c.  
 The length of 1 mètre is 39 ins.  
 Two English pounds and  $\frac{1}{2}$  (2.2).  
 It is smaller than a quart.  
 1,093 yards, or two-thirds of a mile.  
 Fifteen and a half grains troy.  
 Here it is, and also a book which  
 I found there.  
 He has bought the one you see there,  
 on the right.  
 The small [one] on the left.  
 I have lost it, and also the one I  
 bought. I am very sorry.  
 This one is not mine.  
 It is the one that we had lost, and  
 that has come back.  
 The one that is near the wall is a  
 plane, the other a sycamore.  
 And whose photo I showed you the  
 other day.  
 3d. a pound.  
 2d. a piece, or 1/6 a dozen.  
 There it is, sir; don't trust the  
 string too much.  
 It is very cheap. We sell it at 16s.  
 a yard; it is worth 25s.  
 It is a job line (occasion)  
 From a French firm.  
 100 litres, or 22 English gallons.  
 Multiply that by 2.2, and you will  
 get the number of pounds.  
 They call it "demi-quintal"; it is  
 about 50 kilos.  
 Multiply the centigrade degrees by  
 9/5, and add 32.  
 Multiply the number of francs by .8,  
 that will give you the shillings.  
 Multiply 11.75 by 0m. 91, and you  
 will know (vous le saurez).

### VENISE.

Dans Venise la rouge,  
 Pas un bateau qui bouge,  
 Pas un pêcheur dans l'eau,  
 Pas un falot.

Seul, assis à la Grève,  
 Le grand lion soulève,  
 Sur l'horizon serein,  
 Son pied d'airain.

Autour de lui, par groupes  
 Navires et chaloupes,  
 Pareils à des hérons,  
 Couchés en ronds.

Dorment sur l'eau qui fume,  
 Et croisent dans la brume,  
 En légers tourbillons,  
 Leurs pavillons.

La lune qui s'efface,  
 Couvre son front qui passe  
 D'un nuage étoilé,  
 Demi-voilé.

Et les palais antiques,  
 Et les graves portiques,  
 Et les blancs escaliers  
 Des chevaliers.

Et les ponts, et les rues,  
Et les mornes statues,  
Et le golfe mouvant,  
Qui tremble au vent.

Tout se tait, fors les gardes,  
Aux longues hallebardes,

Qui veillent aux créneaux,  
Des arseaux.

Et maintenant plus d'une,  
Attend, au clair de lune,  
Quelque jeune muquet,  
L'oreille au guet.

A. DE MUSSET.

<i>Naître, to be born.</i>	<i>Vivre, to live.</i>	<i>Mourir, to die.</i>	<i>Craindre, to fear.</i>
Je nais.	Je vis. .	Je meurs.	Je crains.
Il naît.	Il vit.	Il meurt.	Il craint.
N. naissons.	Nous vivons.	Nous mourons.	Nous craignons.
V. naissez.	Vous vivez.	Vous mourez.	Vous craignez.
Ils naissent.	Ils vivent.	Ils meurent.	Ils craignent.
Je naissais.	Je vivais.	Je mourais.	Je craignais.
Je naquis.	Je vécus.	Il mourut.	Je craignis.
Il naîtra.	Je vivrai.	Je mourrai.	Je craindrai.
Je suis né.	Que je vive.	Que je meure.	Que je craigne.
Naissant.	Vivant.	Mourant.	J'ai craint.
Qu'il naisse.	J'ai vécu.	Il est mort.	Craignant.
Naissance, <i>birth.</i>	Survivre.	Il se meurt.	Peindre.

EXERCISE X.—1. Write in full in French:—3/-, 4/-, 5/-. 2. 2s, 12s, £3 7s. 6d  
3. 8 yards, 3 yards 3 ins. 4. Write in English:—25f., 35f., 140f., 50. 5. 3m. 50, 14m.  
75. 6. 3 hectolitres  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4 kilogrammes  $\frac{1}{3}$ . 7. That is the picture I bought. 8.  
The one I spoke to you about. 9. What picture do you mean? 10. The one  
which was for sale (à vendre). 11. How much did you pay [for] it? 12. 250  
francs. 13. Did you pay cash? 14. They never give you credit (font). 15.  
What is a French kilogramme? 16. About 2 1-5 English pounds. 17. Here are  
your books. Which [ones]? 18. Those which were on the chair. 19. Give  
them to me. 20. Did you see the beautiful flowers which are in the garden?  
21. Which? 22. The roses, the daisies, the primroses, and the pinks. 23. Those  
on the left are very pretty. 24. Have you seen my father's dog? 25. Which one  
—the big one? 26. The one (which) he (has) bought last week at Richmond. 27.  
Do you like it? Yes, [very] much. 28. Here are our friends. 29. Which friends  
are you speaking of? 30. I am speaking of those whom you saw at my  
father's last Sunday. 31. I know them. 32. Where are you going this after-  
noon? 33. I am going to the Louvre to buy some black cloth. 34. How much  
did you pay for the black cloth which you bought on Wednesday last? 35. I  
paid 5f. 75c. a yard. 36. It is very cheap, cheaper (meilleur marché) than  
the one I bought yesterday. 37. How much did you pay (have you paid) for  
gours? 38. Where did you buy these cherries? 39. At the market. 40. I am  
going to church; are you coming with me? 41. Will you wait for me? 42. I  
will wait for you with pleasure. 43. Are you ready? 44. How much do you  
sell these gloves [for]? 45. 4f. 75c. 46. It is too dear. 47. Show me some-  
thing cheaper. 48. Have you any black silk? 49. We have some beautiful  
black silk at 8f. a yard. }

## ONZIÈME LECON.

Je vais faire un tour à la ville.	I am going to town.
Qu'alliez-vous faire?	What were you going to do?
J'allais écrire une lettre.	I was going to write a letter.
Je viens voir mon ami.	I come to see my friend.
Je viens de voir mon ami.	I have just seen my friend.
Je viens déjeuner.	I have come to lunch.
Je viens de déjeuner.	I have just had lunch.
Je viens de recevoir votre note.	I have just received your note.
Avez-vous vu votre cousin?	Have you seen your cousin?
Nous venons de le voir.	We have just seen him.
Il vient de partir.	He has just gone.
Il reviendra probablement ce soir.	He will probably come back to-night.
Il me faut, il vous faut.	I must, you must.
Il nous faut; il leur faut.	We must; they must.
Il fallait; il faudra.	It was necessary; it will be necessary.
Il me faut écrire une lettre.	I must write a letter.
Il vous faut dîner avec moi.	You must dine with me.
Il fallait obéir (que j'obéissee).	I had to obey.
Il faudra changer cela.	We must alter that.
Il faut partir. Il faut que je parte.	I must go.
Que vous faut-il encore?	What else do you want?
Il faut travailler. Il faut attendre.	We must work. We must wait.
Qu'est-ce qu'il vous faut?	What do you require?
Combien de temps faut-il pour aller à Versailles?	How long does it take to go to Versailles?
Où faut-il prendre le train?	Where must I take the train?
Il faut vous dépêcher.	You must hurry.
Que faut-il lui dire?	What must I tell him?
Que faut-il faire?	What must I do?
Il faut aller chercher votre ami.	You must go and fetch your friend.
Je dois; je devrais.	I must; I ought to.
Nous devons; vous devriez.	We must; you ought to.
J'aurais dû; Vous auriez dû.	I ought to have; you ought to have.
Vous devriez payer votre tailleur.	You ought to pay your tailor.
Vous auriez dû le payer plus tôt.	You ought to have paid him before.
Il aurait dû envoyer sa note.	He should have sent his bill.

Le train, <i>train</i> .	La correspondance, <i>pass</i> .	Le frein, <i>brake</i> .
Les rails, <i>rails</i> .	L'intérieur, <i>the inside</i> .	La poignée, <i>handle</i> .
La voie, <i>track</i> .	Dedans, <i>inside</i> .	Garde-boue, <i>mud guard</i> .
Traverser, <i>to cross</i> .	L'impériale, <i>the outside</i> .	La sonnette, <i>bell</i> .
Monter, <i>to go in</i> .	Dessus, <i>outside</i> .	Graisser, <i>to oil</i> .
Descendre, <i>to alight</i> .	Le siège, <i>box-seat</i> .	Le cadre, <i>frame</i> .
Le billet, <i>ticket</i> .	Complet, <i>full up</i> .	La brosse, <i>brush</i> .
L'aller, <i>first half</i> .	Conducteur, <i>conductor</i> .	Le tourne-vis, <i>screw-driver</i> .
Le retour, <i>return</i> .	Inspecteur, <i>inspector</i> .	Chic, <i>smart</i> .
La consigne, <i>cloak-room</i> .	Le vélocipède, <i>cycle</i> .	Ennuyeux, <i>annoying</i> .
Le porteur, <i>porter</i> .	La bicyclette, <i>safety</i> .	Embêtant, <i>bothering</i> .
Commissionnaire, <i>porter</i> .	La bécane, <i>bike</i> .	Le travail, <i>work</i> .
Décrotteur, <i>shorbluck</i> .	Le guidon, <i>handle bar</i> .	Le repos, <i>rest</i> .
L'arrivée, <i>arrival</i> .	La roue, <i>wheel</i> .	La pensée, <i>thought</i> .
Le départ, <i>departure</i> .	Le pneu, <i>s, tyre</i> .	

Les bagages, <i>luggage</i> .	Le rayon, <i>spoke</i> .	L'âme, <i>f. soul</i> .
Le récépissé, <i>receipt</i> .	Le moyeu-x, <i>hub</i> .	L'amour, <i>m. love</i> .
Contrebande, <i>contraband</i> .	La selle, <i>saddle</i> .	Dieu, <i>God</i> .
Une amende, <i>fine</i> .	Développement, <i>grar</i> .	Le diable, <i>Devil</i> .
La voiture, <i>carriage</i> .	Email, <i>enamel</i> .	Oriental, <i>Eastern</i> .
L'omnibus, <i>'bus</i> .	La sacoche, <i>saddle-bag</i> .	Occidental, <i>Western</i> .
Le tramway, <i>tram</i> .	La burette, <i>oil-can</i> .	Septentrional, <i>Northern</i> .
Le fiacre, <i>cab</i> .	La jante, <i>rim</i> .	Méridional, <i>Southern</i> .

Où allons-nous ce soir ?  
 A quelle heure cela commence-t-il ?  
 Il faudra prendre un fiacre.  
 Qu'allez-vous faire ? je suis prêt.  
 Je viens de les voir, je ne sais pas où.  
 Vous faudra-t-il encore longtemps ?  
 C'est fait, je viens de le lui dire.  
 Combien de temps nous faut-il ?  
 Quel pardessus faut-il mettre ?  
 Faut-il fermer la porte à clef ?  
 Allez-vous dedans ou dessus ?  
 Tous les omnibus sont complets.  
 Avez-vous revu votre ami ?  
 N'avez-vous pas eu de ses nouvelles ?  
 Cocher, donnez-moi votre numéro.  
 Montez-vous en vélocipède ?

We are going to the theatre.  
 At seven; we must go.  
 Yes, we must; it is late.  
 Have you seen my gloves anywhere ?  
 I just took them out of my pocket.  
 We must tell Ma we are going.  
 What 'bus must we take ?  
 It takes 20 minutes.  
 You must put on a winter coat.  
 Yes, you must not forget the key.  
 I shall go inside, it will rain.  
 We must go on foot (à pied).  
 No, I must go and see him.  
 I have just had a letter.  
 Take us to the café Holey.  
 No, I seldom ride (rarement).

NICE.—La vieille cité de Nice, fondée il y a vingt-et-un siècles par les Phocéens de Marseille, est située à l'extrémité septentrionale d'un golfe semi-circulaire appelé baie des Anges. Le large lit du torrent pierreux appelé Paillon, et, plus à l'Est, un monticule rocheux, partagent Nice en trois villes distinctes. Nice est le chef-lieu du département des Alpes Maritimes. Sa population fixe est d'environ 50,000 habitants. Des milliers d'étrangers viennent y séjourner pendant l'hiver. La température moyenne de Nice est à peu près la même que celle de Rome. Le climat est considéré comme salubre aux phthisiques et aux poitrinaires.

LUCERNE.—Situated in the heart of Switzerland, in the midst of all that is grandest in the scenery of the Alps, Lucerne is the point to which all those converge who travel through the country from North to South or East to West. Travellers reach the town by three main lines of railway. No one can claim to know Switzerland unless he has spent a summer at Lucerne. It is one of the seats of the Federal Government, and is one of those few towns with a scenery so varied that one can live in it many years without exhausting the charming walks and enjoyable excursions for which the environs are famous.

VOULOIR, <i>to be willing</i> .	POUVOIR, <i>can</i> .	VENDRE, <i>to sell</i> .
Je veux, <i>I wish</i> .	Je puis, <i>I can</i> .	Je vends, <i>I sell</i> .
Tu veux, <i>thou wishest</i> .	Tu peux, <i>thou canst</i> .	Il vend, <i>he sells</i> .
Il veut, <i>he wishes</i> .	Il peut, <i>he can</i> .	Nous vendons, <i>we sell</i> .
Nous voulons, <i>we wish</i> .	Nous pouvons, <i>we can</i> .	Vous vendez, <i>you sell</i> .
Vous voulez, <i>you wish</i> .	Vous pouvez, <i>you can</i> .	Ils vendent, <i>they sell</i> .

Ils veulent, *they wish*. Ils peuvent, *they can*. J'ai vendu, *I have sold*.  
 Je voulais, *I wished*. Je pouvais, *was able*. Je vendais, *I sold*.  
 Je voudrai, *I shall wish*. Je pourrai, *shall be able*. Je vendrai, *I shall sell*.  
 Je voudrais, *should like*. Je pourrais, *shd. be able*. Attendre, *to wait for*.  
 J'ai voulu, *I have wished*. J'ai pu, *I have been able*. Répondre, *to reply*.

## APRÈS LA BATAILLE.

Mon père, ce héros au sourire si doux,  
 Suivi d'un seul housard qu'il aimait entre tous,  
 Pour sa grande bravoure et pour sa haute taille,  
 Parcourait\* à cheval, le soir d'une bataille,  
 Le champ couvert de morts sur qui tombait la nuit,  
 Il lui sembla dans l'ombre† entendre un faible bruit,  
 C'était un espagnol de l'armée en déroute,  
 Qui se trainait sanglant‡ sur le bord de la route,  
 Italant\$, brisé, livide, et mort plus qu'à moitié,  
 Et qui disait: A boire, à boire par pitié!  
 Mon père, emu, tendit à son housard fidèle  
 Une gourde|| de rhum qui pendait à sa selle¶,  
 Et dit: Tiens, donne à boire à ce pauvre blessé.  
 Tout à coup, au moment où le housard baissé  
 Se penchait vers lui, l'homme, une espèce de maure,  
 Saisit un pistolet qu'il étreignait\*\* encore.  
 Et vise au front mon père en criant: Caramba!  
 Le coup passa si près que le chapeau tomba,  
 Et que le cheval fit un écart en arrière.  
 Donne-lui tout de même à boire, dit mon père.

VICTOR HUGO.

\* *went through*. † *in the dark*. ‡ *crawled bleeding*. § *agonizing*. || *bottle*.  
 ¶ *saddle*. \*\* *grasped*.

EXERCISE XI.—1. Where do you come from? 2. I come from the library.  
 3. Will you come with us to the concert this evening? 4. No, thank you, I  
 have a lesson at 8. 5. Where are you going after your lesson? 6. I will come  
 [and] meet you at half-past nine. 7. Where is it? 8. In the third street on  
 the left, after the bridge. 9. Where are you going to-morrow? 10. I am going  
 to take a walk with one of my cousins who has arrived from the country. 11.  
 Will you go with him to the museum? 12. He will be pleased to see you. 13.  
 He does not know anybody in the town. 14. Can you come at two? 15. Can  
 you not come before? 16. You must come with us. 17. What do you want?  
 I should like to speak to you. 18. You can say what you like. 19. What can  
 I do for you? 20. Could you lend me five pounds till Thursday? 21. I can;  
 but I must go to the bank. 22. When do you want it? 23. I should like to  
 have it this evening. I have a bill to pay. 24. Would you have the kindness  
 to pass me that book? 25. Not this one, the other one. 26. I must write two  
 letters before I go—can you wait? 27. I can wait half-an-hour if you like.  
 28. Have you read the paper? 29. I have just read it. 30. We have just  
 received it. 31. I must go [and] see my aunt. 32. Why must you go? 33. I  
 ought to go, she is ill. 34. How long has she been ill? 35. Three or four days.  
 I ought to have gone before. 36. You ought to have written to her. 37. Must  
 I speak to her about your affair? 38. No, you must not. 39. You must not  
 sit on that chair; it is broken. 40. I must go (que je m'en aille). 41. I was  
 going to have a cup of coffee—you must have one. 42. Can I take that book  
 from the bookcase? 43. You can take what you like. 44. Would you like to  
 smoke a cigarette?

## DOUZIÈME LECON.

N'avez-vous pas ma plume?  
 Si, je l'ai; la voilà.  
 Un tel livre—une telle histoire.  
 Que je suis bête! Que vous êtes bon!  
 Tout le monde. Le monde entier.  
 On dit qu'il est parti pour l'Inde.  
 Ceci est pour vous.  
 Car vous en avez besoin.  
 J'ai lu pendant une heure.  
 De quoi avez-vous besoin?  
 J'ai besoin d'un dictionnaire.  
 Vous en avez grand besoin.  
 Faites-moi voir cela.  
 Je vous le ferai voir demain.  
 N'importe qui. N'importe quoi.  
 Je le veux. Je ne le veux pas.  
 Qu'est-ce que cela me fait?  
 Cela m'est égal.  
 Je voudrais bien être riche.  
 Comment passerez-vous la soirée?  
 Je dois assister à une conférence.  
 Pourrais-je y assister aussi?  
 Pourriez-vous obtenir un billet?  
 Pourrions-nous trouver une place?  
 Je voudrais pouvoir y aller.  
 J'espère pouvoir vous faire entrer.

Have you not my pen?  
 Yes, I have it; there it is.  
 Such a book—such a story.  
 What a stupid I am! How kind of you!  
 Everybody. All the world.  
 They say he has gone to India.  
 This is for you.  
 For you want it.  
 I have read for an hour.  
 What do you want?  
 I want a dictionary.  
 You want it badly.  
 Let me see that.  
 I will show it to you to-morrow.  
 Anybody. No matter what.  
 I will have it. I won't have it.  
 What is it to me?  
 It is all the same to me.  
 I should like to be rich.  
 How will you spend the evening?  
 I must attend a lecture.  
 Could I go, too?  
 Could you get an order?  
 Can we get a seat?  
 I wish I could go.  
 I hope I can let you in.

La scène, *stage*.  
 La pièce, *play*.  
 La salle, *house, hall*.  
 Le rideau, *curtain*.  
 La loge, *box*.  
 Le parterre, *pit*.  
 Le fauteuil, *stall*.  
 Le balcon, *circle*.  
 Le poulailler, *gallery*.  
 Louer, *to book*.  
 La location, *booking office*.  
 L'acteur, *actor*.  
 L'actrice, *actress*.  
 La représentation, *performance*.  
 Jouer, *to act*.  
 Le billet, *order*.  
 Les décors, *scenery*.  
 Les coulisses, *stalls*.  
 Assister à, *to witness*.  
 Critiquer, *to criticize*.  
 Louer, *to praise*.  
 Blâmer, *to blame*.  
 Comparer, *to compare*.  
 Juger, *to judge*.

L'orchestre, *band*.  
 La musique, *music*.  
 Les instruments, *instru.*  
 — de cuivre, *brass*.  
 A corde, *stringed*.  
 Le morceau, *piece*.  
 L'accompagnement,  
 L'ouverture, *overture*.  
 Le violon, *violin*.  
 Le piano, *piano*.  
 La littérature, *literature*.  
 Un ouvrage, *work*.  
 Une œuvre, *work*.  
 Le volume, *volume*.  
 Le chapitre, *chapter*.  
 Le roman, *novel*.  
 La page, *page*.  
 La ligne, *line*.  
 Le chant, *canto*.  
 Le vers, *verse*.  
 Lire, *to read*.  
 Réciter, *to recite*.  
 A haute voix, *aloud*  
 Tout bas, *low*.

La rime, *rhyme*.  
 Le poème, *poem*.  
 Le sonnet, *sonnet*.  
 L'église, *church*.  
 Le portail, *portal*.  
 La nef, *nave*.  
 Le transept, *transept*.  
 L'autel, *altar*.  
 L'abside, *apse*.  
 Les ailes, *aisles*.  
 La chapelle, *chapel*.  
 Les vitraux, *windows*.  
 Le clocher, *bell tower*.  
 La flèche, *spire*.  
 Le curé, *curate*.  
 Le vicaire, *vicar*.  
 Le fidèle, *faithful*.  
 Officier, *to officiate*.  
 Prêcher, *to preach*.  
 Prédicateur, *preacher*.  
 Ecouter, *to listen to*.  
 Prier, *to pray*.  
 Adorer, *to adore*.  
 Servir, *to serve*.



Bon-soir, que dit-on de nouveau chez vous?

Je suis fatigué de lire les journaux. et vous?

Je n'ai pas lu le dernier.

Est-ce encore un récit de voyages. avec aventures extraordinaires?

Où avez-vous été dernièrement?

Que pensez-vous de la pièce?

A quelle place étiez-vous?

Je voudrais bien pouvoir assister à une première représentation.

Avez-vous jamais été au poulailler?

Que comptez-vous faire demain?

Ne l'avez-vous jamais visitée?

Il y a des vitraux magnifiques.

Y a-t-il de la musique dans le parc?

Est-ce une musique militaire?

A quelle heure reviendrons-nous?

Henry est-il parti pour Boulogne.

A-t-il laissé quelque chose pour moi avant de partir?

Pendant combien de temps restera-t-il à Rouen?

Son oncle n'est-il pas avoué à Paris?

Avez-vous le journal illustré?

Faites-le moi voir, passez-le-moi.

Il y a un portrait du général B.?

Voudriez-vous lire le "Temps"?

Alors prenez les journaux amusants.

Comprenez-vous les jeux de mots?

Quelle heure avez-vous?

Il est temps de nous en aller.

Le dernier train est à minuit.

Nous prendrons le tramway électrique.

Ils marchent toute la nuit.

Le courant est interrompu.

Tous les tramways sont en panne.

Un court circuit quelque part.

Aller à pied ou coucher ici.

Nothing new; have you read the papers?

What do you think of B's new novel?

You have not lost much.

Yes, a journey in Asia with plenty of descriptions.

Yes, I went to the opera last week.

Music and scenery are both beautiful.

I was in the pit (au).

The prices are usually doubled on first nights.

Yes, often, when I was younger.

I will go and see Notre-Dame.

I only went through once.

Do they officiate there now?

Yes, the band plays at 3 o'clock.

I think so; look in the paper.

We will come back about five.

No, he has gone to Rouen.

I think so, for I saw something on his table.

He will stay there for three weeks, and then go to Caen.

Yes, his uncle is [a] solicitor.

I have just received it.

Here it is, you can keep it.

There is also a pretty view of old Paris. It is too serious for me.

Yes, give me one.

Not always; they are difficult.

Half-past eleven.

Stay half an hour more (de plus).

We have plenty of time (bien le).

How late do they run?

What is the matter?

Will it take long?

Are they all stopped?

What can we do?

Let us go back on foot.

Le dix-neuvième siècle sera en littérature le siècle de Victor Hugo, comme le dix-huitième fut celui de Voltaire et le dix-septième, celui de Shakespeare. Non seulement Hugo parla la plus belle langue dramatique qu'on eût jamais parlée au théâtre, mais il fixa les fantaisies admirables de son imagination sans bornes, dans la solennité pénétrante d'un vers vigoureux et imagé, qui trouble l'esprit et grave la pensée en s'élevant d'un coup d'aile aux plus hautes sphères de l'expression auxquelles il ait jamais été donné à l'homme d'atteindre.

The Eighteenth Century in France is, from the literary point of view, most emphatically the age of Voltaire.

Not merely did Voltaire attempt almost every branch of literature with great success, but the spirit which animated most, if not all, of his work was, without doubt, the spirit of the age, a spirit of restlessness, and often irreverent questioning, of all sorts of established beliefs and institutions.

<sup>1</sup>incessant, <sup>2</sup>doute, <sup>3</sup> croyances.

Bordeaux, le 2 Août, 1897.

London, Aug. 6th, 1897.

Nous venons de recevoir votre honorée lettre du 1 courant, et nous envoyons ce jour les quatorze hectolitres, vin rouge ordinaire No. 4, et le cognac suivant votre commande du 26 Juillet dernier. Nous espérons que vous serez cette fois entièrement satisfaits de la qualité de ces produits, qui est réellement exceptionnelle.

Ci-inclus notre facture s'élevant à la somme de 823f. 40.

Dans l'attente de nouveaux ordres, veuillez agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de notre parfaite estime.

Yours of the 2nd to hand. We have just received your consignment of the same day. The whole has arrived in good condition.

We enclose cheque amounting to £32 12s. 2d., value of your bill at 25.25; yesterday's quotation in London.

What would be your price for 25 hectolitres of good brandy (three years old, weighing 520 lbs like the one you sent us in June last?

Hoping to hear from you,

We are, Sir,

Yours truly,

Quelle est la plante sur laquelle on reste le plus longtemps quand on apprend la botanique?  
La plante des pieds.

What is the fruit the greengrocer wishes to keep in all seasons?  
The apple of his eyes (la prune).

EXERCISE XII.—1. For whom is the paper? 2. It is for me, but if you wish to read it, you may. 3. What is the news in your town? 4. They are going to build a new bridge on the Rhône. 5. There was an accident yesterday at the railway station. 6. It was not serious (grave)? 7. Yes, it was very serious. 8. Did you not receive my letter? 9. Yes, I received it. 10. Have you ever read that book? 11. I should not like to read such a book. 12. Everybody says it is bad; why should I read it? 13. They say many things. 14. I have been told it was not only Zola's best work, but one of the most cleverly written novels of the century. 15. Will you come to the theatre to-night? 16. What do they play? 17. What play do they give? at what time do they begin? 18. What theatre do you prefer? Any (n'importe lequel). 19. Shall we book a seat or wait? 20. It is all the same to me—I have plenty of time. 21. What is the news in the evening papers? 22. Nothing new except a few canards. 23. We can see a lot of buildings from your window. 24. It is a great advantage to live (demeurer) on the fifth floor. 25. What is that spire over there? 26. It is the spire of the Sainte Chapelle—a lovely little church, with beautiful stained glass windows. 27. Could I attend the service there? 28. No, they seldom officiate. 29. I must show you a new picture I have bought—come this way. 30. Are you fond of music? 31. Yes [very] much. 32. There will be a concert to-morrow evening in the hall of the Trocadéro. 33. How much is it? 34. From one franc to twenty francs. 35. Have you seen the program? 36. I only saw the placards (affiches). 37. I should like to go, because I have never been there—I do not know the hall. 38. Is it far? 39. About twenty minutes by 'bus. 40. Where are you going now? 41. Aren't you hungry? Let us go and eat something.

## TREIZIÈME LECON.

Tous les combien allez-vous à la ville?	How often do you go to town?
A combien d'ici se trouve-t-elle?	How far is it from here?
Combien de temps faut-il pour y aller?	How long does it take to go?
Il faut environ 10 minutes, à pied.	It takes about 10 minutes, on foot.
Je vous écrirai d'ici à Lundi.	I will write to you before Monday.
La France a 35 millions d'habitants.	France has 35 millions inhabitants.
Berlin est la capitale de la Prusse.	Berlin is the capital of Prussia.
La liberté. L'honneur. La patrie.	Liberty. Honour. Country.
En Allemagne. Dans l'Allemagne.	In Germany.
Un couteau anglais. Du papier gris.	An English knife. Some grey paper.
Un bureau carré. Une table ovale.	A square desk. An oval table.
Etes-vous malade? Oui, je le suis.	Are you ill? Yes, I am.
Je le pense. Je le crois.	I think so. I believe so.
S'il lui plaît. S'il veut.	If he like.
Le jour. Toute la journée.	The day. All day long.
Le soir. Dans la soirée.	The evening. During the evening.
An. Année. Matin. Matinée.	Year. Morning.
Cuiller, Cuillerée. Assiette, Assiétée.	Spoon, Spoonful. Plate, Plateful.
Bouche, bouchée. Poignée.	Mouth, Mouthful. Handful.
Un verre de vin. Un verre à vin.	A glass of wine. A wine-glass.
Une tasse de thé. Un pot à lait.	A cup of tea. A milk-jug.
Une table de bois. Table à ouvrage.	A wooden table. Work-table.
La machine à vapeur. Moulin à vent.	The steam engine. Wind-mill.
Papier à lettres. La cire à cacheter.	Note paper. The sealing wax.
L'homme à la redingote grise.	The man with the grey coat.
La dame au chapeau à plumes.	The lady with the feather hat.
Le vieillard aux lunettes bleues.	The old man with the blue spectacles.
Ouvrez la bouche et parlez haut.	Open your mouth and speak out.
Un certain nombre. Un nombre certain.	A certain number. An exact number.
Un grand homme. Un homme grand.	A great man. A tall man.
Un tel livre. Une telle action.	Such a book. Such an action.
C'est mon frère. Ce sont mes frères.	It is my brother. They are my brothers.
Qui est là? Ce sont nos amis.	Who is there? They are our friends.
Deux cents francs. Deux cent dix.	Two-hundred francs. 210.
Quatre-vingts. Quatre-vingt-cinq.	Eighty. Eighty-five.
Quelquefois. Parfois. Trois fois.	Sometimes. Three times.
Combien de fois par mois?	How many times a month?
Il prend 3 leçons par semaine.	He takes three lessons a week.
Je le veux bien. Je ne le veux pas.	I will. I will not.
Je crois qu'il pleuvra ce soir.	I believe it will rain to-night.
N'êtes-vous pas de mon avis?	Don't you think so?
Vous êtes fatigué, n'est-ce pas?	You are tired; are you not?
Comment trouvez-vous mon chapeau?	How do you like my hat?
Combien vous reste-t-il d'argent?	How much money have you left?
Il me reste environ 25 francs.	I have about £1 left

L'Angleterre, *England*.L'Ecosse, *Scotland*.La Tamise, *the Thames*.La Belgique, *Belgium*.L'Espagne, *Spain*.L'Autriche, *Austria*.Turc, que, *Turk*.Public, que, *public*.Franc, que, *frank*.Frais, que, *fresh*.Nouveau, elle, *new*.Fou, folle, *mad*.Un chef-lieu, *capital*.Des timbres-poste,  
*postage stamps*.Des porte-plumes, *pen-  
holders*.Des chefs-lieux, *capitals*.

Le mâle, <i>male</i> .	Mou, <i>molle, soft</i> .	Porte-manteau, <i>hat stand</i> .
La femelle, <i>female</i> .	Maître-sse, <i>master</i> .	Tire-bouchons, <i>cork screws</i> .
Le genre, <i>gender</i> .	Abbé-sse, <i>priest</i> .	Des armes-à-feu, <i>firearms</i> .
La femme, <i>wife</i> .	Ane-sse, <i>donkey</i> .	Des cannes-à-épée, <i>sword sticks</i> .
Le mari, <i>husband</i> .	Tigre-sse, <i>tiger</i> .	Des arcs-en-ciel, <i>rainbows</i> .
Beau-père, <i>father-in-law</i> .	Cheval, jument, <i>horse</i> .	Des chefs-d'œuvre, <i>master-pieces</i> .
Belle-mère, <i>m-in-law</i> .	Mulet, mule, <i>mule</i> .	Plein, <i>full</i> .
Papa, <i>papa</i> .	Coq, poule, <i>cock</i> .	Vide, <i>empty</i> .
Maman, <i>mamma</i> .	Canard, cane, <i>duck</i> .	Rond, <i>round</i> .
Gendre, <i>son-in-law</i> .	Mouton, brebis, <i>sheep</i> .	Droit, <i>straight</i> .
Bru, <i>daughter-in-law</i> .	Cerf, biche, <i>deer</i> .	Courbe, <i>curved</i> .
Cousin-e, <i>cousin</i> .	Bœuf, vache, <i>ox</i> .	Mince, <i>thin</i> .
français-e, <i>French</i> .	Le ciel, <i>sky</i> .	Epais, <i>thick</i> .
allemand-e, <i>German</i> .	Les cieux, <i>skies</i> .	De travers, <i>crooked</i> .
espagnol-e, <i>Spanish</i> .	L'aieul, <i>ancestor</i> .	Pointu, <i>pointed</i> .
belge, <i>Belgian</i> .	Les aieux, <i>ancestors</i> .	Chaque, <i>each</i> .
russe, <i>Russian</i> .	Le tribunal, <i>tribunal</i> .	Chacun, <i>each one</i> .
italien-ne, <i>Italian</i> .	Les tribunaux, <i>tribunals</i> .	Quelconque, <i>whatever</i> .
Muet-te, <i>mute</i> .	L'émail, <i>enamel</i> .	Surtout, <i>above all</i> .
Chat-te, <i>cat</i> .	Les émaux, <i>enamels</i> .	Partout, <i>everywhere</i> .
Cruel-le, <i>cruel</i> .	Le travail, <i>work</i> .	Volontiers, <i>willingly</i> .
Jaloux, se, <i>jealous</i> .	Les travaux, <i>works</i> .	Pour ainsi dire, <i>so to say</i> .
Menteur, se, <i>liar</i> .	Le bétail, <i>cattle</i> .	Sens dessus dessous, <i>topsy-turvy</i> .
Causeur, se, <i>talkative</i> .	Les bestiaux, <i>cattle</i> .	
Acteur, trice, <i>actor</i> .	Un chou-fleur, <i>cauliflower</i> .	
Juif, ve, <i>Jew</i> .	Des choux-fleurs, <i>cauliflowers</i> .	
Veuf, ve, <i>widower</i> .		

m. sage,	f. sage,
m. grand,	f. grande,
m. vif,	f. vive,
m. nouveau,	f. nouvelle,

sagement, <i>wise, wisely</i> .
grandement, <i>great, greatly</i> .
vivement, <i>quick, quickly</i> .
nouvellement, <i>new, newly</i> .

Où sont les cuillers à café?	They are with the soup spoons.
Aimez-vous le vin de Madère?	Yes, and also Bordeaux wine.
Pourriez-vous m'indiquer où se trouve la boîte aux lettres, S.V.P.?	With pleasure, it is past (après) the steam-mill, on the left.
Où est la bouteille à l'huile?	Behind the coffee-mill.
Le couteau à découper a besoin d'être repassé: il ne coupe plus.	If the carving knife is not good, take the bread knife.
Qu'est-ce que c'est que cette bouteille à cachet rouge?	With the red seal? It is an empty wine-bottle; not a bottle of wine.
Etes-vous venu par le bateau à vapeur ou par le chemin de fer?	I came by the steam-boat; I have travelled all day.
Avez-vous fini tous vos travaux?	I have no stamps to send them.
Comment écrivez-vous 80?	20 and 100 take S in the plural.
Et 293? en toutes lettres aussi.	I have a sore finger.
Qui vive? Sont-ce nos amis?	Yes, they are our friends.
Comprenez-vous une telle chose?	I am very surprised.
Savez-vous peindre ou dessiner?	I know how to draw.
Touchez-vous du piano?	I do not know how to play.
Combien de fois avez-vous été à B.?	Three or four times this winter.
Savez-vous cette romance? ( <i>song</i> ).	I have heard it several times.
Je la connais, je ne la sais pas.	Do you know the author of it?
Comment avez-vous passé la matinée?	I went to the cattle market

Que ferez-vous cette après-dînée?  
 Combien faut-il pour aller en Suisse?  
 Je vous demande combien de temps.  
 En passant par Paris et Lyon.  
 On ne voyage plus à pied maintenant.  
 Comment sont les chemins de fer français?  
 Voulez-vous me copier ceci?  
 Tous les combien arrosez-vous le jardin?  
 Préférez-vous la campagne à la ville?  
 Comment trouvez-vous mon jardin?  
 Quand reviendriez-vous nous voir?

I shall spend the evening at B.'s.  
 You want about £4.  
 I thought you said how much money.  
 Do you mean on foot?  
 It takes about two days by railway.  
 Not so good as English railways.

No, I will not, I have no time.  
 Once a day, in the Summer.

I prefer the town in the Winter.  
 I think it is very nice.  
 Before next Sunday (d'ici à).

Savoir, *to know*.  
 Je sais, *I know*.  
 Tu sais, *thou knowest*.  
 Il sait, *he knows*.  
 N. savons, *we know*.  
 V. savez, *you know*.  
 Ils savent, *they know*.  
 Je savais, *I knew*.  
 Je sus, *I knew*.  
 Je saurai, *I shall know*.  
 Je saurais, *I would know*.  
 Sachant, *knowing*.  
 J'ai su, *I have known*.  
 Sachons, *let us know*.  
 Sachez, *know*.  
 Qu'il sache, *let him know*.

Connaître, *to know*.  
 Je connais, *I know*.  
 Il connaît, *he knows*.  
 N. connaissons, *we know*.  
 V. connaissez, *you know*.  
 Ils connaissent, *they know*.  
 Je connaissais, *I knew*.  
 Je connus, *I knew*.  
 Je connaîtrai, *I shall know*.  
 Je connaîtrais, *I should know*.  
 Qu'il connaisse, *let him know*.  
 Connaissant, *knowing*.  
 J'ai connu, *I have known*.  
 Reconnaitre, *to know again*.  
 Paraître, *to appear*.  
 Disparaître, *to disappear*.

Ouvrir, *to open*.  
 J'ouvre, *I open*.  
 N. ouvrons, *we open*.  
 V. ouvrez, *you open*.  
 Ils ouvrent, *they open*.  
 J'ouvrais, *I was opening*.  
 J'ouvris, *I opened*.  
 J'ouvrirai, *I shall open*.  
 J'ouvrirais, *I should open*.  
 Qu'il ouvre, *let him open*.  
 Ouvrant, *opening*.  
 J'ai ouvert, *I have opened*.  
 Couvrir, *to cover*.  
 Découvrir, *to uncover*.  
 Offrir, *to offer*.  
 Souffrir, *to suffer*.

En réponse à votre annonce du *Figaro* de ce jour, j'ai l'avantage de vous offrir mes services en qualité de correspondant dans les langues française, anglaise et espagnole. Je suis âgé de 27 ans et dans les affaires depuis bientôt dix ans, dont six dans la maison L. et Cie. (Bronzes d'art) aux appointements de 300 francs par mois et 2 % sur les bénéfices. Je voyage trois mois par an et possède une connaissance assez complète des acheteurs de ces sortes d'articles. Je me mets à votre disposition pour vous fournir par retour tous les renseignements complémentaires que vous pourriez désirer, ainsi que les noms et adresses des personnes dont je me recommande, à Londres et à Paris.

In reply to your advertisement in to-day's "Times," I beg to offer you my services as an office clerk. I am 25 years old, with 7 years' experience in Banking. I can correspond in French, English, and Spanish. My references in London are Messrs. B. & Co., in whose firm I stayed (chez qui je suis resté) five years, at a salary of £150 a year. I am leaving on account of the change in the management of the firm, since its formation into a limited company,\* and shall be disengaged at the end of this month.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ROBINSON.

\*Société anonyme.

• La France, appelée autrefois la Gaule, est séparée de l'Angleterre par la Manche et le Pas-de-Calais. Elle est divisée en 86 départements, subdivisés eux-mêmes en arrondissements et en cantons; ses principales rivières sont la Seine, la Loire, le Rhône et la Garonne. La France jouit d'un climat en général plus chaud et plus sec que celui de l'Angleterre, favorable à la culture de l'oranger, de l'olivier et surtout de la vigne, qui constitue l'une des plus grandes richesses du pays.

England, called Albion by Julius Cesar, is (au) S.E. of Great Britain, and its name is often used on the Continent to represent the whole of the United Kingdom (,). It is divided into 41 counties; its chief towns are London (the largest town in Europe), Liverpool, Birmingham, and Manchester. Owing to (,) its geographical situation, England enjoys a mild but damp climate, the soil (s) is well cultivated (c) with the aid of powerful (s) machines, and contains (a) some of the richest mines in Europe.

- 1, *Royaume Uni*; 2, *grâce à*; 3, *sol*; 4, *culture*; 5, *puissantes*.  
6, *contient quelques-unes*

Il y a des gens qui regrettent encore ce qu'ils appellent le bon vieux temps. S'il vous arrive de rencontrer quelques-uns de ces admirateurs attardés du passé répondez-leur hardiment qu'ils ne connaissent pas l'histoire de leur pays. Un écrivain du 13<sup>e</sup> siècle disait: "Le seigneur a le droit de prendre aux serfs tout ce qu'ils ont et de les tenir en prison toutes les fois que c'est son bon plaisir." Ni la propriété ni la liberté individuelle n'existaient alors pour les gens du peuple.

There is scarcely a page of the history of the 17th century which does not contain some proof that our ancestors were less humane than their posterity. Masters well born and bred (1) were in the habit of beating their servants. Pedagogues knew no way of imparting knowledge (2) but by beating their pupils. The cruelty of hostile factions was such as we can hardly conceive.

- 1 *bien élevés*. 2. *méthode d'enseignement*

EXERCISE XIII. 1. How long does it take to go from here to Richmond? 2. It takes about an hour. 3. How often do you go there? 4. Not very often. 5. When will you come [and] see me? 6. Before Thursday next. 7. Where is Belgium? 8. Belgium is in the (au) north-west of Europe. 9. Do you know where the servant has put the soup-plates? 10. I saw them in the dining-room, on the wooden table. 11. Do you know the man with the grey hat? 12. Everyone knows him. 13. Do you know where he lives? 14. I do not know his address, but I will know it this evening if you want it. 15. He works at the steam-mill. 16. Do you carry any fire-arms with (sur) you? 17. No. I have a sword-stick. 18. Where do you take the steam-boat to go to Gravesend? 19. I take the train from London Bridge. 20. I have waited for you the whole day. 21. Shall I call on you in the morning or in the evening? 22. Victor Hugo remained 20 years in exile; twenty long years. 23. I read French three times a week, the whole evening. 24. I have read 80 or 90 pages. 25. You will soon know it, won't you? 26. I think so; I hope so. 27. Will you go to the seaside this year? 28. I shall not. 29. How do you like this tea? 30. It is really good. 31. Is it the same you have received lately? 32. Yes. I have about 30 pounds left.

# QUATORZIÈME LEÇON.

Le soleil. Il fait soleil.  
 Le clair de lune.  
 Le soleil se lève à 4 heures.  
 Le soleil se couche à neuf heures.  
 Il pleut à verse, à torrents.  
 Il fait lourd, une chaleur étouffante.  
 Le vent souffle, siffle, mugit.  
 Il y a 3 arbres de renversés.  
 Deux cheminées de brisées.  
 Je vous vois. J'y vois.  
 J'y vois clair. Y voyez-vous?  
 Je n'y vois pas du tout.  
 Je n'y vois goutte.  
 J'y vois très bien, parfaitement.  
 De quoi avez-vous besoin?  
 J'ai besoin de couteaux.  
 Les couteaux dont j'ai besoin.  
 Voici ce dont j'ai besoin.  
 Voici de quoi j'ai besoin.  
 Adressez vous à M. Un Tel.  
 Demander quelqu'un. Demander à  
 quelqu'un.  
 Demandez à un agent.  
 Convenable. Comme il faut. Distingué  
 C'est un homme comme il faut.  
 Faites cela comme il faut.  
 Qu'est-ce que cela vous fait?  
 Ceci est à moi, cela est à vous.  
 Qu'est-ce qui est à vous?  
 De quoi s'agit-il? Il s'agit de.  
 Il vaut de 30 à 40 francs.  
 Cela vaut 30 ou 40 francs.  
 Cela ne vaut rien du tout.  
 Il y a 10 personnes dans la salle  
 Il n'y a plus personne.  
 J'ai plus de papier que vous.  
 Je n'ai plus de papier.  
 Ce papier ne vaut plus rien.  
 Personne ne m'a répondu.  
 Aucun ami ne me reste.  
 Etes-vous docteurs? Nous le sommes  
 Etes-vous les docteurs? Nous les  
 sommes.  
 On voit le clocher d'ici.  
 On dit que le ministère changera.  
 Se trouver. Se passer de.  
 Je me trouvais à L. ce jour là.  
 Mon ami se trouvait de passage.  
 Je me passerai de déjeuner.  
 On ne peut pas se passer de vous.  
 Je crains que l'huissier ne vienne.  
 J'ai peur que vous ne tombiez.  
 C'est plus dur que je ne pensais.  
 Combien avez-vous payé ce livre?  
 Je l'ai payé 5f., d'occasion.

The sunshine. The sun shines.  
 The moonlight.  
 The sun rises at 4 o'clock.  
 The sun sets at 9 o'clock.  
 It is pouring, in torrents.  
 It is close, a stifling heat.  
 The wind blows, howls, roars.  
 Three trees have been thrown down.  
 Two chimneys smashed.  
 I see you. I can see.  
 I can see well. Can you see?  
 I cannot see at all.  
 I cannot see a bit.  
 I can see very well, perfectly.  
 What do you want?  
 I want knives.  
 The knives I want.  
 Here is what I want.  
 Here is what I want.  
 Apply to Mr. So and So.  
 To ask for some one. To ask some  
 one.  
 Ask a policeman.  
 Proper. All right. Superior.  
 He is a gentleman.  
 Do that properly.  
 What is that to you?  
 This is mine; that is yours.  
 What is yours?  
 What is the matter? The matter is.  
 It is worth from 30 to 40 francs.  
 That is worth 30 or 40 francs.  
 That is worth nothing at all.  
 There are 10 persons in the room.  
 There is no longer anyone.  
 I have more paper than you.  
 I have no more paper.  
 This paper is no longer any good.  
 No one has answered me.  
 I have no friend left.  
 Are you doctors? We are.  
 Are you the doctors?  
 We are.  
 We can see the steeple from here.  
 They say the Government will change  
 To be. To do without.  
 I was in L. on that day.  
 My friend happened to pass.  
 I shall do without breakfast.  
 We cannot do without you.  
 I am afraid the bailiff will come.  
 I am afraid you will fall.  
 It is harder than I thought.  
 What did you pay for this book?  
 I paid 4/- for it, second-hand.

Hors-d'œuvre, <i>savories</i> .	La laitue, <i>cab. lettuce</i> .	Œufs au lard, <i>eggs and bacon</i> .
Le potage, <i>soup</i> .	La romaine, <i>cos. lettuce</i> .	Le jambon, <i>ham</i> .
Une entrée, <i>entry</i> .	La scarole, <i>endive</i> .	Entrelardé, <i>streaky</i> .
Le rôti, <i>roast meat</i> .	La mâche, <i>corn salad</i> .	Œuf dur, <i>hard boiled</i> .
Un entremets, <i>side dish</i> .	Légumes verts, <i>greens</i> .	A la coque, <i>soft</i> .
Le ragoût, <i>stew</i> .	Légumes secs, <i>dried veg.</i>	Sur le plat, <i>fried</i> .
La blanquette, <i>ragout</i> .	Légumes de conserve, <i>preserved veg.</i>	Une rôtie, <i>toast</i> .
La fricassée, <i>fricassée</i> .	Les asperges, <i>asparagus</i> .	Content de, <i>pleased with</i> .
Le pâté, <i>pie</i> .	Les épinards, <i>spinach</i> .	Mécontent de, <i>dissatisfied</i> .
Le gibier, <i>game</i> .	L'oseille, <i>sorrel</i> .	Aise de, <i>glad to</i> .
La volaille, <i>fowl</i> .	Le radis, <i>radish</i> .	Ami de, <i>friendly to</i> .
Le poulet, <i>chicken</i> .	Plageolets, <i>fresh haricots</i> .	Heureux de, <i>happy to</i> .
Une oie, <i>goose</i> .	Mange tout, <i>runners</i> .	Charmé de, <i>delighted with</i> .
Un paon, <i>pheasant</i> .	Les pois, <i>peas</i> .	Joyeux de, <i>joyous of</i> .
Une alouette, <i>lark</i> .	La fève, <i>broad bean</i> .	Fou de, <i>mad with</i> .
Une caille, <i>quail</i> .	Le chou, <i>cabbage</i> .	Inquiet de, <i>uneasy with</i> .
Un faisán, <i>pheasant</i> .	Le navet, <i>turnip</i> .	Étonné de, <i>astonished</i> .
Un aloyau, <i>sirloin</i> .	Le panais, <i>parsnip</i> .	Fatigué de, <i>tired with</i> .
Le filet, <i>undercut</i> .	Les salsifis, <i>salsify</i> .	Capable de, <i>able to</i> .
Le rognon, <i>kidney</i> .	Haricots verts, <i>Fr. beans</i> .	Soigneux de, <i>careful to</i> .
La cervelle, <i>brains</i> .	Haricots blancs, <i>haricots</i> .	Chargé de, <i>loaded with</i> .
Le lapin, <i>rabbit</i> .	Haricots panachés, <i>mixed</i> .	Connu de, <i>known to</i> .
Le lièvre, <i>hare</i> .	Un oignon, <i>onion</i> .	Convert de, <i>covered with</i> .
Un agneau, <i>lamb</i> .	L'ail, <i>garlic</i> .	Entouré de, <i>surrounded</i> .
Le cochon, <i>pork</i> .	Les aulx, <i>garlics</i> .	Voisin de, <i>neighbouring</i> .
Un escargot, <i>snail</i> .	Le champignon, <i>mushroom</i> .	Bon pour, <i>good for</i> .
La grenouille, <i>frog</i> .	Le macaroni, <i>macaroni</i> .	Bon envers, <i>good towards</i> .
Poisson de mer, <i>sea-fish</i> .	Le vermicelle, <i>vermicelli</i> .	Juste — <i>just</i> .
P. d'eau douce, <i>soft water</i> .	Les sucreries, <i>sweets</i> .	Sévère — <i>strict</i> .
P. à coquille, <i>shell-fish</i> .	Les épices, <i>spices</i> .	Ingrat — <i>ungrateful</i> .
La friture, <i>fried fish</i> .	Les condiments, <i>cond.</i>	Dur — <i>hard</i> .
Le saumon, <i>salmon</i> .	La boisson, <i>drink</i> .	Poli — <i>polite</i> .
Le homard, <i>lobster</i> .	L'eau-de vie, <i>brandy</i> .	Autour de, <i>around</i> .
La raie, <i>skate</i> .	Le cidre, <i>cider</i> .	Le long de, <i>along</i> .
Le hareng, <i>herring</i> .	Faire cuire, <i>to cook</i> .	Faute de, <i>lest</i> .
L'huître, <i>oyster</i> .	Faire bouillir, <i>to boil</i> .	Auprès de, <i>near</i> .
La moule, <i>mussel</i> .	Faire rôtir, <i>to roast</i> .	De peur de, <i>for fear</i> .
Un éperlan, <i>smelt</i> .	Faire chauffer, <i>to warm</i> .	En face de, <i>in front of</i> .
Le merlan, <i>whiting</i> .	Réchauffé, <i>warmed up</i> .	Vis-à-vis de, <i>opposite to</i> .
La crevette, <i>shrimp</i> .	Sauté, <i>browned</i> .	Au lieu de, <i>instead of</i> .
Une écrevisse, <i>crayfish</i> .	Frit, <i>fried</i> .	A cause de, <i>on account of</i> .
La truite, <i>trout</i> .	Braisé, <i>grilled</i> .	A force de, <i>by dint of</i> .
Les anchois, <i>anchovies</i> .	Bouilli, <i>boiled</i> .	En dépit de, <i>in spite of</i> .
La saucisse, <i>sausage</i> .	Fumé, <i>smoked</i> .	Grâce à, <i>thanks to</i> .
Le saucisson, <i>German s.</i>		

Quel temps fait-il cette après-midi?  
 Quand le soleil se lève-t-il?  
 Pourriez-vous enfilez cette aiguille?  
 Êtes-vous content de votre tailleur?  
 Je suis étonné de ce que vous dites.  
 Non, je le trouve un peu court.  
 Quel prix voulez-vous y mettre?  
 Quel gilet mettez-vous ce matin?  
 Comment trouvez-vous ma nouvelle robe de drap gris?

The sun shines. It is fine, but close.  
 About 5 o'clock this morning.  
 No, I cannot see a bit.  
 I am not pleased with my cloak.  
 Do you think it is long enough?  
 I want a coat myself.  
 I do not know. Something good.  
 Give me my grey cloth waistcoat.  
 It is very nice, the collar (col) seems rather high, is it not?



Le corsage me va-t-il bien?  
 Les manches sont-elles assez longues?  
 Mon chapeau est-il mis comme il faut?  
 Qu'est-ce que vous avez ce matin,  
 est-ce que vous êtes malade?  
 Est-ce que j'ai l'air malade?  
 Il est bientôt midi, qu'est-ce que nous  
 avons pour déjeuner?  
 Je crois que je n'en ai jamais mangé,  
 qu'est-ce que c'est que ça?  
 Donnez-m'en un peu, pour y goûter.  
 J'en ai assez, c'est très-bon.  
 Non, je leur préfère les escargots.  
 Ne mangez-vous rien?  
 Vous n'avez plus de vin, servez-vous.  
 Qu'est-ce que c'est que ce vin là?  
 Qu'est-ce qu'on boit chez vous?  
 Voici du vieux, goûtez-moi cela.  
 Comment faites-vous cuire le lapin?  
 On le fait d'abord sauter au beurre  
 avec quelques oignons et des épices. •  
 Jusqu'à ce qu'il soit roux.  
 On fait une sauce aux champignons.  
 On fait cuire le tout avec du bouillon  
 et du vin blanc pendant 3 heures. |

Yes, it fits you very well. •  
 Yes, they are quite long enough.  
 It is a little too much to the left.  
 I have nothing. I did not sleep  
 (dormi) well last night.  
 Yes, you look ill and tired.  
 Some bouillabaisse. Do you like that,  
 it is very nice (bon).  
 It is a fish-soup with all sorts of  
 strong spices.  
 How do you like it? (trouvez).  
 Do you like frogs?  
 What do you think of French soups?  
 No, I am not hungry.  
 Thank you, I am not very thirsty.  
 It is ordinary Burgundy.  
 We drink cider, beer, and wine.  
 I have never tasted anything like it.  
 There are several different ways.  
 How long do you fry it like that  
 with the onions?  
 When it is brown, what do you do?  
 And when the sauce is done?  
 We do not cook it at all like that in  
 England.

Prendre, *to take*.  
 Je prends, *I take*.  
 Il prend, *he takes*.  
 Nous prenons, *we take*.  
 Vous prenez, *you take*.  
 Ils prennent, *they take*.  
 Je prenais, *I was taking*.  
 Je pris, *I took*.  
 Je prendrai, *I shall take*.  
 J'ai pris, *I have taken*.  
 Prenant, *taking*.  
 Comprendre, *to understand*.  
 Apprendre, *to learn*.  
 Surprendre, *to surprise*.

Voir, *to see*.  
 Je vois, *I see*.  
 Il voit, *he sees*.  
 Nous voyons, *we see*.  
 Vous voyez, *you see*.  
 Ils voient, *they see*.  
 Je voyais, *I was seeing*.  
 Je vis, *I saw*.  
 Je verrai, *I shall see*.  
 J'ai vu, *I have seen*.  
 Voyant, *seeing*.  
 Revoir, *to revise*.  
 Prévoir, *to foresee*.  
 Je prévoirai, *I shall foresee*.

Cueillir, *to gather*.  
 Je cueille, *I gather*.  
 Il cueille, *he gathers*.  
 Nous cueillons, *we gather*.  
 Vous cueillez, *you gather*.  
 Ils cueillent, *they gather*.  
 Je cueillais, *I was gathering*.  
 Je cueillis, *I gathered*.  
 Je cueillerai, *I shall gather*.  
 J'ai cueilli, *I have gathered*.  
 Cueillant, *gathering*.  
 Accueillir, *to welcome*.  
 Recueillir, *to collect*.  
 Assaillir, *to assail*.

M. et M<sup>lle</sup> V. prient M. L. de leur  
 faire l'amitié de venir passer la soirée  
 avec eux jeudi prochain, et lui pré-  
 sentent leurs meilleurs compliments.

Cher M. B.—Si vous n'êtes pas  
 engagé pour dimanche prochain  
 venez partager notre déjeuner sans  
 cérémonie. Ma femme et moi serons  
 charmés de vous avoir.

Cher S.—Nous avons organisé pour  
 mardi prochain, à 8 heures, un petit  
 concert intime chez L. Nous com-  
 ptons sur vous. Apportez beaucoup  
 de musique. Tout à vous

Mr. and Mrs. S. present their com-  
 pliments to Mr. and Mrs. V., and  
 request the favour of their company  
 to dinner on Saturday next, at 2.

Dear Mr. B.—In case you have no  
 previous engagement, will you come  
 and spend the evening with us on  
 Tuesday next. We shall both be  
 pleased to see you.

Dear W.—I am delighted with your  
 invitation, and will be there in time.  
 My compliments to L. and yourself.

• EXERCISE XIV.—1. Will you come with me this evening? 2. No, it is raining in torrents, I prefer to stay at home. 3. I am tired of going to theatres. 4. It is only a storm, it will be fine to-night. 5. If it is fine I shall be pleased to go out (sortir) with you. 6. I am loaded with books. 7. I will leave them at my uncle's. 8. Where does he live (demeure-t-il)? 9. In the small house surrounded with trees, in the square. 10. The house covered with slates, next to the grocer? 11. Yes, two doors farther. 12. I cannot see a bit. 13. Have you a match? (allumette, f). 14. Here it is. What do you want now? 15. I asked for my hat. 16. Ask the servant. 17. Here is Mr. so-and-so; do you know him? 18. Not much; he is a very gentlemanly man, is he not? 19. Allow me (Permettez-moi) to present you my friend, Mr. B. 20. Very glad to make your acquaintance. 21. It is very cold, the roads are covered with snow. 22. What do you want? 23. What have you lost? 24. What is that? 25. That is it (voilà ce que c'est). 26. If you get up early you never need hurry, the day is long enough. 27. What is the matter? Nothing. 28. What shall we have for dinner? 29. Some oysters, fish, roast meat, stewed meat, fowl, salad, and dessert. 30. What does it amount to? 31. Seven shillings, if I am not mistaken. 32. How did you enjoy yourself yesterday at the theatre? 33. I enjoyed myself very well.

## QUINZIÈME LEÇON.

Tiens! Tenez! Regardez! Dites donc!  
Tenez; voilà votre ami qui arrive.  
Dites donc! j'ai à vous parler.  
Faire attention. Faire une visite.  
Faire une promenade, un voyage.  
Faire 3 lieues; une partie.  
Faire des affaires, une trouvaille.  
Faire un discours, une conférence.  
Faire plaisir, f. de la peine, f. mal.  
Faites attention à votre travail.  
Allons faire une promenade en bateau  
Faisons un petit tour à pied.  
Cela me ferait grand plaisir.  
Il fait chaud. Il fait bon ici.  
Il fait cher vivre à New York.  
Qu'est-ce que vous faites là?  
Vous feriez mieux de travailler.  
Je ferais bien de m'en aller.  
Ils feraient mieux de se faire.  
Il se fait tard. Je me fais vieux.  
Je vous fais mes adieux.  
J'ai fait de mon mieux.  
Les fleurs fanées couvrent le sol.  
Mes sœurs sont sorties ce matin.  
Ma mère est allée à Lyon.  
Nous sommes très-pressés de partir.  
Voici la lettre que j'ai reçue.  
L'avez-vous lue? Je l'ai lue.  
Voici les fleurs que j'ai achetées.  
Les avez-vous vues sur la table?  
J'ai reçu 2 ou 3 lettres.  
La cuiller que j'ai entendu tomber.  
Il fut frappé de la foudre.

Hark! Hold! Look here! I say!  
Hark, there is your friend coming  
I say, I want to speak to you.  
To pay attention. To pay a visit.  
To take a walk. To journey.  
To walk 3 leagues; to have a game  
To do business; to find.  
To deliver a speech, a lecture.  
To please, to be painful, to hurt.  
Pay attention to your work.  
Let us go boating.  
Let us go for a little stroll.  
That would please me much.  
It is warm. It is nice here.  
Living is dear in New York.  
What are you doing there?  
You had better work.  
I ought to go out.  
They had better be silent.  
It is getting late. I am getting old.  
I wish you good-by.  
I have done my best.  
The withered flowers cover the ground  
My sisters went out this morning.  
My mother is gone to Lyons.  
We are in a great hurry to go.  
Here is the letter I have received.  
Have you read it? I have.  
Here are the flowers I have bought  
Have you seen them on the table?  
I have received 2 or 3 letters.  
The spoon which I heard fall.  
He was struck by lightning.

Il était dans son jardin.  
 J'avais l'intention d'aller le voir.  
 Quand j'eus sa visite.  
 J'étais endormi; je fus surpris.  
 Je fus éveillé à 3 heures.  
 J'étais éveillé à 3 heures.  
 Mon ami m'écrivit de Rome.  
 Mon ami m'écrivait de Rome.  
 Que cherchez-vous ici?  
 Je cherche mon canif.  
 Allez chercher votre ami.  
 Allez me chercher mon parapluie.  
 Envoyez chercher un fiacre S.V.P.  
 Envoyez-le chercher le Bottin.  
 Envoyez-la chercher votre manteau.  
 Allez voir s'il est prêt.  
 Ecouter la musique. Regarder un  
 tableau. Jeter un regard.  
 Ecoutez le vent qui souffle.  
 Regardez cette gravure d'après Doré.  
 Cela ne vous regarde pas.  
 Votre frère est venu et reparti.  
 Il est entré dans un café.  
 Un accident est arrivé le 17.  
 Notre ami N. est mort hier.  
 Il est tombé malade le 12.

He was in his garden.  
 I intended to go and see him.  
 When he called on me.  
 I was asleep; I was surprised.  
 I was awakened at 3 o'clock.  
 I was awake at 3 o'clock.  
 My friend wrote to me from Rome.  
 My friend used to write to me from R.  
 What are you looking for here?  
 I am looking for my penknife.  
 Go and fetch your friend.  
 Go and fetch me my umbrella.  
 Send for a cab, if you please.  
 Send him for the Directory.  
 Send her for your cloak.  
 Go and see if he is ready.  
 To listen to the music. To look at  
 a picture. To glance.  
 Listen to the wind blowing.  
 Look at that engraving after Doré.  
 That is not your business.  
 Your brother has come and gone back.  
 He has entered a café.  
 An accident happened on the 17th.  
 Our friend N. died yesterday.  
 He was taken ill on the 12th.

Le ménage *household*.  
 L'ameublement, *suite*.  
 Le palier, *landing*.  
 Le plancher, *floor*.  
 Le plafond, *ceiling*.  
 Une allumette, *match*.  
 La bougie, *candle*.  
 Le chandelier, *candlestick*.  
 La glace, *looking-glass*.  
 Une armoire, *wardrobe*.  
 Un placard, *cupboard*.  
 La commode, *c.o. drawers*.  
 Le tiroir, *drawer*.  
 Le bouton, *knob*.  
 Le fond, *bottom*.  
 La poignée, *handle*.  
 Le ressort, *spring*.  
 Le sommier, *spring mat*.  
 La couverture, *blanket*.  
 Le fourneau, *kitchener*.  
 Le poêle, *stove*.  
 La poêle, *frying pan*.  
 La bouillotte, *kettle*.  
 Le plateau, *tray*.  
 La lampe, *lamp*.  
 Le brûleur, *burner*.  
 La mèche, *wick*.  
 Le réservoir, *tank*.  
 Un abatjour, *shade*.

Salir, *to soil*.  
 Meubler, *to furnish*.  
 Le perron, *steps*.  
 La serre, *conservatory*.  
 L'écurie, *stables*.  
 Le caniche, *poodle*.  
 Le terrier, *fox terrier*.  
 Le griffon, *Yorkshire t.*  
 Terre Neuve, *Newfound-*  
*land*.  
 Le serin, *canary*.  
 Angora, *Persian cat*.  
 Le moineau, *sparrow*.  
 Une hirondelle, *swallow*.  
 Le pinson, *finch*.  
 Rouge-gorge, *robin*.  
 Un aigle, *eagle*.  
 Un cygne, *swan*.  
 La perdrix, *partridge*.  
 Une aile, *wing*.  
 Le bec, *beak*.  
 Couvrir, *to sit*.  
 Eclorre, *to hatch*.  
 Pondre, *to lay*.  
 Un orme, *elm*.  
 Un bouleau, *birch*.  
 Une aubépine, *hawthorn*.  
 Le lys, *lily*.  
 Le muguet, *lily of valley*.

Récolter, *to reap*.  
 Labourer, *to plough*.  
 Fumer, *to manure*.  
 Arroser, *to water*.  
 Le blé, *corn*.  
 Le seigle, *rye*.  
 L'orge, *barley*.  
 L'avoine, *oats*.  
 La betterave, *beetroot*.  
 Le chanvre, *hemp*.  
 Le lin, *flax*.  
 Le houblon, *hops*.  
 La moisson, *harvest*.  
 La récolte, *crop*.  
 La vendange, *vintage*.  
 La paille, *straw*.  
 Le foin, *hay*.  
 La charrue, *plough*.  
 La herse, *harrow*.  
 Le rateau, *rake*.  
 La pioche, *pick*.  
 La bêche, *spade*.  
 Ratisser, *to rake*.  
 \*Bien que, *though*.  
 \*Afin que, *so that*.  
 \*De peur que, *for fear that*  
 \*Jusqu'à ce que, *until*.  
 \*Pourvu que, *provided that*  
 \*De manière que, *so that*.

\* Governs the Subjunctive.

Le charbon, *coals*.  
 La casserole, *saucepan*.  
 Les pincettes, *tongs*.  
 La pelle, *shovel*.  
 Le balai, *broom*.  
 Balayer, *to sweep*.  
 Le panier, *basket*.  
 Nettoyer, *to clean*.  
 Frotter, *to scrub*.  
 Astiquer, *to polish*.

Le lilas, *lilac*.  
 Le chèvrefeuille, *h. suckle*.  
 Le chardon, *thistle*.  
 Le trèfle, *shamrock*.  
 Le thym, *thyme*.  
 La sauge, *sage*.  
 Le poireau, *leak*.  
 La fougère, *fern*.  
 Semer, *to sow*.  
 Planter, *to plant*.

De sorte que, *so that*.  
 Plutôt que, *rather than*.  
 Par conséquent, *therefore*.  
 A mesure que, *in proportion as*.  
 De même que, *the same as*.  
 Tandis que, *whilst*.  
 C'est que, *it is that*.  
 Vu que, *seeing that*.  
 Selon que, *according that*.

Tiens! Voilà M., comment vas-tu?  
 Allons faire un petit tour ensemble?  
 Quel temps va-t-il faire ce soir?  
 N'avez-vous pas peur qu'il pleuve?  
 Nous pourrions bien nous en passer.  
 Il fait meilleur que je ne pensais.  
 Combien avez-vous payé cette canne?  
 Quelles fleurs préférez vous?  
 Quelles sont les fleurs britanniques?  
 Connaissais-tu les fleurs françaises?  
 Nos amies sont parties ce matin?  
 Avez-vous parlé à ma sœur?  
 L'avez-vous vue dans le jardin?  
 Ne l'avez-vous pas reconnue?  
 Napoléon était à B. quand il fut  
 nommé premier Consul.  
 Allez chercher une plume au bureau.  
 Envoyez la chercher par le commis.  
 Envoyez le commis la chercher.  
 Allez dire à votre maître qu'il n'y a  
 pas une seule plume ici.  
 Regardez-vous dans cette glace.

Very well, thank you.  
 I have to pay a visit to B.  
 I think that it will be fine.  
 Yes, we ought to take an umbrella.  
 It is getting late, have you your watch?  
 It is warmer than this morning.  
 I paid 3/- for it.  
 Lilac, lily of the valley and hawthorn  
 The rose, the shamrock and the thistle.  
 The lily, the violet and the pink.  
 Where have they gone so early?  
 I have not spoken to her to day.  
 I have seen her with the village girls.  
 I recognised your mother at once.  
 Was he a general when he was  
 appointed first Consul?  
 I am going to fetch it directly.  
 I have sent for it, sir.  
 I will go and fetch it myself.  
 Listen to me. Go and buy a 6d. box  
 of pens, here is 1/-.  
 Listen to that music in the street.

Grêler, *to hail*.  
 Il grêle, *it hails*.  
 Il grêlait, *it hailed*.  
 Il grêlera, *it will hail*.  
 Qu'il grêle, *that it may h.*  
 Grêlant, *hailing*.  
 Il a grêlé, *it has hailed*.  
 Geler, *to freeze*.  
 Eclaircir, *to lighten*.  
 Neiger, *to snow*.  
 Bruiner, *to drizzle*.

Il neige, *it snows*.  
 Il neigeait, *it was snowing*.  
 Il neigait, *it snowed*.  
 Il neigera, *it will snow*.  
 Il neigerait, *it would snow*.  
 Il a neigé, *it has snowed*.  
 Neigeant, *snowing*.  
 Pleuvoir, *to rain*.  
 Il pleut, *it rains*.  
 Il pleuvait, *it rained*.  
 Il pleuvra, *it will rain*.

Qu'il pleuve, *that it may r*  
 Pleuvant, *rainning*.  
 Il a plu, *it has rained*.  
 Importer, *to be important*.  
 Résulter, *to follow*.  
 Falloir, *to be necessary*.  
 Y avoir, *there to be*.  
 S'agir, *to be the matter*.  
 Il s'agit, *the matter is*.  
 Il s'agissait, *the matter was*  
 Il s'agira, *the m. will be*

## LA RETRAITE.

Je sais sur la colline  
 Une blanche maison,  
 Un rocher la domine,  
 Un buisson d'aubépine  
 Est tout son horizon.

La fenêtre est tournée  
 Vers le champ des tombeaux  
 Où l'herbe moutonnée  
 Couvre après la journée  
 Le sommeil des hameaux.

Là jamais ne s'élève  
 Bruit qui fasse penser;  
 Jusqu'à ce qu'il s'achève,  
 On peut mener son rêve  
 Et le recommencer.

Le clocher du village  
 Surmonte ce séjour,  
 Sa voix, comme un hommage  
 Monte au premier nuage  
 Que colore le jour.

Qu'est-ce que personne n'aime et que personne n'aime à perdre? Un procès.

Qui est ce qui pourra me dire ce que c'est que la mémoire, demanda le professeur. Petit Jean répondit après un moment de réflexion: C'est la chose avec laquelle on oublie.

What is that which is full of holes and yet holds water? A sponge.

Who will be able to tell me what boots are made of, asked the teacher. Of leather, sir, replied Johnny. Where does leather come from? J.: From the hide of the ox, sir. Well, which is the animal that gives you boots and meat to eat? My father, sir.

EXERCISE XV.—1. Halloo! how are you this morning? 2. Let us go and take a walk. 3. We will go boating, if you are agreeable. 4. I am tired, I walked about six miles. 5. Where do you come from? 6. I have just paid a visit to my aunt. 7. I had a game of croquet with my cousins. 8. My boots hurt me. 9. We had better take the next 'bus, then. 10. Yes, it is getting late already. 11. Has your mother gone out? 12. Yes, she has gone out with my cousin Mary, who arrived last night. 13. Have you not received my letter? 14. Yes, I received it this morning. 15. Here is the letter which you have sent me. 16. Have you read it and understood it entirely? 17. Yes, but it is so badly written that I had not seen that. 18. My uncle, Henry was [an] officer. 19. He was killed during the last war. 20. He was wounded at Sedan; he was then [a] captain. 21. The general was wounded when he was taken (fait) prisoner. 22. What are you looking for? 23. I am looking for my books, I have forgotten them. 24. Go and fetch them. 25. Go and see if your brothers have arrived. 26. Listen to that; look at all those people in the street! 27. Let us go and see. 28. Look at this man; listen to what he says. 29. An accident has happened. 30. A child has fallen from a window.

## SEIZIÈME LECON.

Ce qui (*nom.*). Ce que (*acc.*).

Je vois ce qui vous blesse.

Je ferai ce que vous voudrez.

Dites-moi ce qui est arrivé.

Je ne comprends pas du tout ce que vous dites.

Ce que vous faites est bien.

C'est ce que je pense.

Tout ce qui luit n'est pas or.

Dont. Ce dont je parle.

Voici ce dont nous causons.

C'est moi; c'est nous; c'est lui.

C'est elle; ce sont eux et elles.

Qui est-ce qui a dit cela?

Est-ce que ce n'est pas vous?

A quoi; de quoi; avec quoi?

A qui; de qui; pour qui?

De quoi parlez-vous, si bas?

De qui est cette lettre?

Sur, dessus; sous, dessous; dedans.

Est-il sur la table ou dessous?

Un sous la table et un dessus.

Au dessus de. Au dessous de.

Le ciel au dessus de nous.

What (*subj. or obj. of verb*).

I see what hurts you.

I will do what you like.

Tell me what has happened.

I do not at all understand what you say.

What you are doing is right.

That is what I think.

All is not gold that glitters.

Of what. What I am speaking of.

This is what we were talking about.

It is I. It is we. It is he.

It is she. It is they.

Who said that?

Is it not you?

To what; of what; with what?

To whom; from whom, for whom?

What are you speaking of, so low?

From whom is this letter?

On, on it; under, under it; in it

Is it on the table or under?

One under the table and one on it.

Above. Underneath.

The sky above us.

Hors, dehors. Avant, auparavant.  
 Avant Noël. 3 jours auparavant.  
 Mon ami demeure hors Paris.  
 Nous avons couché dehors.  
 Je me suis levé tôt ce matin.  
 Je me suis levé de bonne heure.  
 Revenez bientôt me voir.  
 Aussitôt que je le pourrai.  
 Cet habit vous va à merveille.  
 Mes gants ne me vont pas.  
 Parlons, cela vous va-t-il?  
 Jusqu'à quand serez-vous à L.?  
 Jusqu'à demain ou après demain.  
 Jusqu'où m'accompagnez-vous?  
 Jusqu'au coin du boulevard.  
 Votre lettre ne fait que d'arriver.  
 Tant mieux pour lui; tant pis.  
 Il portait un habit usé.  
 La tour a 300 mètres de haut.  
 Il est plus grand que moi de 0 m 05.  
 Allons-nous-en. Allez-vous-en.  
 Est ce que v. v. en allez?  
 Il nous quitte, il s'en va.  
 Asseyez-vous. Asseyons-nous.  
 Je m'assis. Il s'est assis.  
 J'étais assis. Je m'étais assis.  
 J'ai entendu parler de cela.  
 Je l'ai entendu dire.

Out of, outside. Before, beforehand.  
 Before Christmas. 3 days beforehand.  
 My friend lives outside Paris.  
 We have slept outdoors.  
 I got up early this morning.  
 I got up early.  
 Come and see me again soon.  
 As soon as I can.  
 This coat fits you wonderfully well.  
 My gloves do not fit me.  
 Let us go, does that suit you?  
 How long will you be in L.?  
 Until to-morrow or the day after.  
 How far will you accompany me?  
 As far as the corner of the avenue.  
 Your letter has only just arrived.  
 So much the better, so much the worse  
 He was wearing a worn out coat.  
 The tower is 300 metres high.  
 He is taller than I by 5 cm.  
 Let us go away. Go away.  
 Are you going away?  
 He leaves us, he is going away.  
 Sit down. Let us sit down.  
 I sit down. He sat down.  
 I was sitting down. I had sat down.  
 I heard of that.  
 I heard of it.

Le guichet, *booking office*.  
 Un colis, *package*.  
 Enregistrer, *to register*.  
 Une étiquette, *label*.  
 Un reçu, *receipt*.  
 La malle, *trunk*.  
 Le couvercle, *lid*.  
 Le coin, *corner*.  
 La corbeille, *rack*.  
 Chef de gare, *station m.*  
 L'octroi, *town duty*.  
 La barrière, *gate*.  
 La forteresse, *fortress*.  
 Les environs, *outskirts*.  
 Le faubourg, *suburb*.  
 Le pavé, *pav. stone*.  
 La chaussée, *road*.  
 Train omnibus, *slow t.*  
 L'express, *express t.*  
 Le rapide, *fast t.*  
 Marche-pied, *step*.  
 Le moteur, *motor*.  
 — à gaz, *gas-motor*.  
 — à vapeur, *steam motor*.  
 — à pétrole, *oil-motor*.  
 — à air, *air-motor*.  
 — électrique, *elect. motor*.

Fil de fer, *wire*.  
 Le réseau, *network*.  
 Chauffage, *heating*.  
 Déclaire, *lighting*.  
 L'usine, *works*.  
 La fabrique, *factory*.  
 L'atelier, *workshop*.  
 La fonderie, *foundry*.  
 La forge, *forge*.  
 La machine, *engine*.  
 Un outil, *tool*.  
 Le marteau, *hammer*.  
 Une enclume, *anvil*.  
 Une scie, *saw*.  
 Les pinces, *pincers*.  
 Le tour, *lath*.  
 Le rabot, *plane*.  
 Mécanicien, *engineer*.  
 Tourneur, *turner*.  
 Ajusteur, *fitter*.  
 Le métier, *trade*.  
 La profession, *profession*.  
 La vocation, *calling*.  
 L'emploi, *employment*.  
 Gardien de la paix, *policeman*.  
 Le facteur, *postman*.

Meunier, *miller*.  
 Commerçant, *tradesman*.  
 Négociant, *merchant*.  
 Industriel, *manufacturer*.  
 Fabricant, *maker*.  
 Commis, *clerk*.  
 Notaire, *notary*.  
 Ingénieur, *engineer*.  
 Avoué, *solicitor*.  
 Courtier, *broker*.  
 Huissier, *bailiff*.  
 Écrivain, *writer*.  
 Le domestique, *servant*.  
 Les gages, *wages*.  
 L'employé, *employee*.  
 La place, *situation*.  
 Les appointements, *salary*.  
 L'ouvrier, *workman*.  
 La pave, *pav.*  
 Le salaire, *wages*.  
 Le médecin, *doctor*.  
 L'avocat, *lawyer*.  
 Les honoraires, *fees*.  
 Le fonctionnaire, *official*.  
 Émoluments, *salary*.  
 L'officier, *officer*.  
 La solde, *salary*.

La bobine, *coil, reel*.  
 La chaudière, *boiler*.  
 Le foyer, *fire box*.  
 La poulie, *pulley*.  
 La courroie, *strap*.  
 Un engrenage, *gear*.  
 Le minerai, *ore*.  
 Le lingot, *ingot*.  
 La fonte, *cast iron*.  
 La tôle, *sheet iron*.

Le pompier, *fireman*.  
 Le balayeur, *sweeper*.  
 Menuisier, *joiner*.  
 Charpentier, *carpenter*.  
 Serrurier, *locksmith*.  
 Sellier, *saddler*.  
 Vitrier, *glazier*.  
 Tannissier, *upholsterer*.  
 Relieur, *bookbinder*.  
 Horloger, *watchmaker*.

Le soldat, *soldier*.  
 Le prêt, *pay*.  
 Le mendiant, *beggar*.  
 L'aumône, *alms*.  
 Le chemineau, *tramp*.  
 Le filou, *swindler*.  
 Le voleur, *thief*.  
 Le cambrioleur, *burglar*.  
 Agent de police, *detective*.  
 Commissaire, *super*.

Savez-vous ce que coûte cette lampe?

Devinez ce que je l'ai payée.

Est-ce ce que vous en donneriez?

Ce que j'aime ce sont les dessins.

Vous préférez ce qui est rare à ce qui est joli.

Asseyez-vous, je vous prie.

Où avez-vous laissé vos bagages?

Combien de colis avez-vous?

Combien y a-t-il de voyage?

Jusqu'où irons-nous à pied?

Quel chemin prendrons-nous?

N'importe qui nous renseignera.

D'où vient ce vase? à qui est-ce?

En quoi est-ce? De quoi est-ce fait?

Peinte par qui? Avec quoi?

Pour quoi et pour qui l'avez-vous acheté?

Fleurs dessus, dedans, devant, derrière, autour, sur les côtés.

Qu'avez-vous à faire demain?

À quelle heure nous leverons-nous?

C'est de meilleure heure qu'hier.

Quand me rendrez-vous mon cahier?

N'importe, gardez-le jusqu'à lundi.

Et les autres volumes au fur et à mesure que vous les aurez lus?

De façon à ce que j'aie le tout pour lundi soir.

À quoi travaillez-vous à présent, n'avez-vous pas encore fini?

À quelle heure vous êtes-vous levé ce matin?

Comment ce manteau me va-t-il?

Cette clef va-t-elle à la serrure?

Le bleu va bien aux enfants.

Voulez-vous attendre jusqu'à ce que j'aie fini ma lettre?

À quoi sert cette machine?

Comment appelez-vous cet outil?

Quelle est la force du moteur?

Comment fonctionne cette machine?

Et celle là, comment marche-t-elle?

De combien de chevaux-vapeur?

Prenez garde, n'allez pas trop près.

Ce n'est pas dangereux, mais sale.

I do not know at all what it costs.

It is about what I thought.

I paid half what I told you.

It is what made me buy it.

These are two qualities difficult to find together.

I am not tired, I came by rail.

I left it in the cloak room.

Four, but none with me.

About five hours by express.

As far as the library.

I do not know at all, do you?

I hope to find a tram.

It is a flower pot I bought.

Painted earthenware (faience).

Painted in oil by V.

For myself, to put flowers in.

Flowers everywhere; I will put it in the conservatory.

I have nothing pressing to do.

Wake me (réveille-moi) early, at 7.

Yes, and earlier still next week.

In two or three days, the latest.

I will return you the 1st vol. now.

Yes, I will post each as soon as finished.

Provided I have it at 7 it is quite soon enough.

I work at my translation (traduction) from English into French.

I got up very early, earlier than yesterday morning.

It fits you very well.

No, it does not fit the lock.

Grey clothes do not become me.

While you write I will look at these pictures.

To make woollen stockings.

It is a steam-hammer.

It is a 10 horse-power engine.

It is a gas-engine.

This is an oil-engine.

Of about 2 or 3 horse-power.

It is dangerous, is it not?

Yes, it is full of grease (graisse).

Crôire, <i>to believe.</i>	Dire, <i>to say.</i>	Valoir, <i>to be worth.</i>
Je crois, <i>I believe.</i>	Je dis, <i>I say.</i>	Il vaut, <i>it is worth.</i>
Il croit, <i>he believes.</i>	Il dit, <i>he says.</i>	Ils valent, <i>they are worth.</i>
Nous croyons, <i>we believe.</i>	Nous disons, <i>we say.</i>	Il valait, <i>it was worth.</i>
Vous croyez, <i>you believe.</i>	Vous dites, <i>you say.</i>	Il valut, <i>it was worth.</i>
Ils croient, <i>they believe.</i>	Ils disent, <i>they say.</i>	Il vaudra, <i>it will be worth.</i>
Je croyais, <i>I was believing.</i>	Je disais, <i>I was saying.</i>	Qu'il vaille, <i>t. it may be v.</i>
Je crus, <i>I believed.</i>	Je dis, <i>I said.</i>	Valant, <i>being worth.</i>
Je croirai, <i>I shall believe.</i>	Je dirai, <i>I shall say.</i>	Il a valu, <i>it has been worth.</i>
Que je croie, <i>that I may b.</i>	Que je dise, <i>that I m. say.</i>	Coudre, <i>to sew.</i>
Que je crusse, <i>that I m. b.</i>	Que je disse, <i>t. I might s.</i>	Je couds, <i>I sew.</i>
J'ai cru, <i>I have believed.</i>	J'ai dit, <i>I have said.</i>	Vous cousez, <i>you sew.</i>
Croyant, <i>believing.</i>	Disant, <i>saying.</i>	Je cousais, <i>I was sewing.</i>
Vous médisez, <i>y. slander.</i>	Médire, <i>to slander.</i>	Je coudrai, <i>I will sew.</i>
Vous prédisez, <i>y. foretell.</i>	Prédire, <i>to foretell.</i>	Il a cousu, <i>he has sewn.</i>

A Monsieur le Préfet de la Seine,  
à Paris.

Monsieur le Préfet.

J'ai l'honneur de vous demander, pour moi et ma famille, composée de cinq personnes, l'autorisation de visiter les catacombes et les égouts de Paris.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Préfet, l'expression de la haute considération de votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur.

A. SMITH.

Hôtel Continental, Paris.

To the Director of the ..... Factory,  
Paris.

Sir,

Being in Paris for a week, I should be much obliged if you would give myself and family, numbering fifteen persons, permission to visit your galleries, workshops and factories at your convenience.

I have the honour of subscribing myself your most humble and obedient servant,

B. JONES.

Allons, enfants de la Patrie!  
Le jour de gloire est arrivé!  
Contre nous, de la tyrannie,  
L'étendard sanglant (1) est levé (*bis*).  
Entendez-vous, dans ces campagnes,  
Mugir (2) ces féroces soldats?  
Ils viennent, jusque dans nos bras  
Egorger (3) nos fils et nos compagnes.

Nous entrerons dans la carrière  
Quand nos aînés (6) n'y seront plus,  
Nous y trouverons leur poussière  
Et la trace de leurs vertus (*bis*).  
Bien moins jaloux de leur survie  
Que de partager leur cercueil (7),  
Nous aurons le sublime orgueil  
De les venger ou de les suivre.

Aux armes! citoyens!  
Formez vos bataillons!  
Marchons! marchons!  
Qu'un sang impur  
Abreuve (4) nos sillons! (5).

Notre Père qui êtes aux cieux, que  
Votre nom soit sanctifié, que Votre  
règne arrive, que Votre volonté soit  
faite sur la terre comme au ciel;  
donnez-nous aujourd'hui notre pain

quotidien (10), pardonnez-nous nos  
offenses comme nous pardonnons à  
ceux qui nous ont offensés; ne nous  
induisez pas dans la tentation et  
délivrez-nous du mal; ainsi soit-il!

1. *Bloodstained.* 2. *shout.* 3. *to slay.* 4. *may fill.* 5. *furrows, fields.*  
6. *elders.* 7. *coffin.*



EXERCISE XVI.—1. Here is what I have brought. 2. Tell me what you think of it? 3. How much bread do you want? 4. Give me all that is on the table. 5. Here is the book which you have heard of. 6. And of which we have read an extract (un extrait). 7. The one whose cover (la couverture) is torn. 8. When are you leaving us? 9. I am going away to-morrow or the day after. 10. How long (jusqu'à quand) will you stay out (dehors)? 11. Until dinner time. 12. How far are you going? 13. I will take the 'bus as far as the Bank. 14. Do you go inside or out? (dessus). 15. I go in front, near the coachman. 16. With whom are you going? 17. From whom are these letters? 18. They are all business letters (lettres d'affaires). 19. For whom are these parcels (paquets)? 20. What are you speaking of? 21. What do you say? 22. Do you believe that story? 23. Who said so? 24. Tell me whom you frequent and I will tell you who you are. 25. Tell not thy left hand what the right one does. 26. May I take these packages with me in the carriage? 27. Yes, sir, I will put them on the rack for you. 28. Is there anything to pay now? 29. Only what you like (voudrez). 30. Could I have a foot warmer? 31. How long shall we stop here (y a-t-il d'arrêt)? 32. Where is the refreshment room? 33. Step in, ladies (en voiture!).

## DIX-SEPTIÈME LEÇON.

Je compte sortir ce soir.  
Je vais lire, si vous le voulez bien.  
Désirez-vous avoir ce livre?  
Vous devez écrire à votre père.  
Faites mettre ceci à la poste.  
Préférez-vous sortir ou rester ici?  
J'aime mieux rester ici.  
Je pensais vous voir.  
J'espère réussir dans mon travail.  
Prétendez-vous faire cela tout seul?  
Je viens dîner avec vous.  
Savez-vous jouer du violon?  
Mieux vaut faire envie que pitié.  
Je veux faire ce qui me plaît.  
Osez-vous lui répondre ainsi?  
Vous êtes censé savoir cela.  
J'ai une lettre à écrire.  
Je cherche à éviter les difficultés.  
Elle aime à rire et à chanter.  
Il m'emploie à faire cela.  
Commencez-vous à parler français?  
Encouragez-le à étudier.  
Je vous engage à prendre garde.  
Il m'enseignait à dessiner.  
Il apprend à boxer.  
Tu t'exposes à faire des fautes.  
Puis-je vous inviter à dîner?  
Je demande à m'expliquer.  
Voulez-vous jouer aux cartes?  
Je vous montrerai à jouer.  
Il a réussi à obtenir la place.  
Vous avez bien tardé à venir.  
Je m'offre à vous accompagner.  
Il travaille à me ruiner.

I expect to go out this evening.  
I will read, if you will allow me.  
Do you wish to have this book?  
You must write to your father.  
Have this posted.  
Do you prefer to go out or stay?  
I would rather stay here.  
I thought I should have seen you.  
I hope to succeed in my work.  
Do you mean to do that alone?  
I have come to dine with you.  
Do you know how to play the violin?  
Better to be envied than pitied.  
I will do what I choose.  
Dare you answer him thus?  
You are supposed to know that.  
I have a letter to write.  
I try to avoid difficulties.  
She likes to laugh and sing.  
He employs me to do that.  
Do you commence to speak French?  
Encourage him to study.  
I advise you to take care.  
He taught me to draw.  
He learns boxing.  
You are liable to make mistakes.  
May I ask you to dinner?  
I wish to explain myself.  
Will you play cards?  
I will show you how to play.  
He succeeded in obtaining the place.  
You have been long coming.  
I offer to accompany you.  
He tries to ruin me.

Dites cela à tous vos amis.  
 A quoi bon parler ainsi?  
 A quoi cela sert-il?  
 A moi! ce sont les ennemis.  
 Au feu! Au volour! A l'assassin!  
 Vous avez tort de répéter cela.  
 Il a raison de répondre ainsi.  
 Avez-vous peur de lui parler?  
 L'officier commanda de tirer.  
 Le soldat refusa d'obéir.  
 Il est défendu de fumer.  
 Conseillez-lui d'agir avec calme.  
 Je vous avais dit de faire cela.  
 On m'a empêché d'entrer.  
 Évitez de le rencontrer.  
 Jurez de dire toute la vérité.  
 Doutez vous de ma parole?  
 Vous avez négligé de lui répondre  
 Il me pria de passer chez lui.  
 Promettez de faire votre possible  
 Il est à même de vous aider.  
 Il lui proposa de sortir.  
 J'offre de vous accompagner.  
 Je me flatte de savoir cela.  
 Essayez de traduire ce morceau.  
 Tâchez de bien le faire.  
 J'ai cessé de lui écrire.  
 Convenez du fait. J'en conviens.  
 Êtes-vous convenus du prix?  
 Oui, nous en sommes convenus  
 Je ne m'en souviens plus.  
 Vous vous en repentirez.  
 Laisse moi tranquille, je t'en prie.  
 Débarrassez-moi de ce chien.  
 Je m'en débarrasserai (déferai).  
 J'ai manqué de tomber.

Tell that to all your friends.  
 What is the good of speaking so?  
 What the use of that?  
 Help! it is the enemy.  
 Fire! Thief! Murder!  
 You are wrong to repeat that.  
 He is right to answer so.  
 Are you afraid to speak to him?  
 The officer ordered firing.  
 The soldier refused to obey.  
 Smoking is not allowed.  
 Advise him to act calmly.  
 I had told you to do that.  
 They prevented me from entering.  
 Avoid meeting him.  
 Swear to tell the whole truth.  
 Do you doubt my word?  
 You have neglected answering him.  
 He asked me to call on him.  
 Promise to do your best.  
 He is able to help you.  
 He asked him to go out.  
 I offer to accompany you.  
 I flatter myself on knowing that.  
 Try to translate this piece.  
 Endeavour to do it well.  
 I have stopped writing to him.  
 Agree to the fact. I agree to it.  
 Have you agreed about the price?  
 Yes, we have agreed about it.  
 I do not remember it.  
 You will be sorry for it.  
 Leave me alone, I beg of you.  
 Rid me of that dog.  
 I will get rid of it.  
 I all but fell.

Le corps, *body*.  
 Les membres, *limbs*.  
 Le visage, *face*.  
 La figure, *face*.  
 La taille, *figure*.  
 Le crâne, *cranium*.  
 Le cerveau, *brain*.  
 La barbe, *beard*.  
 Les favoris, *whiskers*.  
 Les lèvres, *lips*.  
 La mâchoire, *jaw*.  
 La gencive, *gum*.  
 La gorge, *throat*.  
 Le poumon, *lungs*.  
 Le teint, *complexion*.  
 La mine, *look*.  
 La blessure, *wound*.  
 La brûlure, *burn*.  
 Egratignure, *scratch*.  
 Une entorse, *sprain*.

Blessé, *to hurt*.  
 Soigner, *to nurse*.  
 Guérir, *to cure*.  
 Médicament, *drug*.  
 La paupière, *eyelid*.  
 Les cils, *eyelashes*.  
 Les sourcils, *eyebrow*.  
 Une ride, *wrinkle*.  
 La mèche, *lock*.  
 La natte, *plait*.  
 Un orteil, *toe*.  
 La pantoufle, *slipper*.  
 La bourse, *purse*.  
 La poche, *pocket*.  
 La pélerine, *cape*.  
 La manchette, *cuff*.  
 La fourrure, *fur*.  
 Le manchon, *muff*.  
 La doublure, *lining*.  
 Le tablier, *apron*.

Un éventail, *s. fan*.  
 Le deuil, *mourning*.  
 La ruche, *frilling*.  
 La couture, *seam*.  
 Un ourlet, *hem*.  
 En biais, *across*.  
 Un point, *a stitch*.  
 Piquer, *to stitch*.  
 Bâter, *to tick*.  
 Le galon, *braid*.  
 Le client, *customer*.  
 Concurrence, *competition*.  
 Apre, *keen*.  
 Loyale, *fair*.  
 Déloyale, *unfair*.  
 Une abeille, *bce*.  
 Une mouche, *fly*.  
 Une araignée, *spider*.  
 Le papillon, *butterfly*.  
 Le ver, *worm*.

La chute, <i>fall.</i>	La voilette, <i>veil.</i>	La fourmi, <i>ant.</i>
Borgue, <i>one-eyed.</i>	La bague, <i>ring.</i>	La chenille, <i>caterpillar.</i>
Aveugle, <i>blind.</i>	Les boucles d'oreilles, <i>the earrings.</i>	La puce, <i>flea.</i>
Sourd, <i>deaf.</i>	Le collier, <i>necklet.</i>	Le pou, <i>louse.</i>
Boiteux, <i>lame.</i>	La cravate, <i>tie.</i>	La punaise, <i>bug.</i>
Bossu, <i>hump-back.</i>	Le foulard, <i>muffler.</i>	Le cousin, <i>gnat.</i>
Muet, <i>mute.</i>	Le plastron, <i>shirtfront.</i>	Le moustique, <i>mosquito.</i>
La douleur, <i>pain.</i>	La broderie, <i>embroidery.</i>	La souris, <i>mouse.</i>
La fièvre, <i>fever.</i>	Le ruban, <i>ribbon.</i>	Le crapaud, <i>toad.</i>
Un rhume, <i>cold.</i>	Le nœud, <i>bow.</i>	La taupe, <i>mole.</i>
Poitrinaire, <i>consumptive.</i>	Le corset, <i>stays.</i>	Un écureuil, <i>squirrel.</i>
Tousser, <i>to cough.</i>	Le jupon, <i>petticoat.</i>	D'ailleurs, <i>besides.</i>
Cracher, <i>to spit.</i>		Toutefois, <i>however.</i>

Comptez-vous réussir?	I hope to succeed soon.
Qu'allez-vous faire?	I am going to write to him.
Voulez-vous entrer ou sortir?	I wish to stay here.
Vous devriez faire votre travail.	I can do it in ten minutes.
Savez-vous parler espagnol?	No, I can only teach it.
Que voulez-vous prendre?	I'll have a cup of tea.
Avez-vous à travailler?	No, I have nothing to do.
Apprenez-vous à chanter?	My sister learns singing.
Et vous, qu'apprenez vous?	I learn dancing.
Jouez-vous au billard?	I play billiards and cards.
Voulez-vous me montrer à jouer?	Show me how to paint.
Invitez votre ami à venir.	Tell your brother to come.
Ai-je raison d'accepter?	You would be wrong in refusing.
N'ayez pas peur de répondre.	I am afraid to offend you.
Refusez-vous d'expliquer cela?	I'll try to explain it.
Je vous dis de vous taire.	Try and be polite.
Qui vous empêche de sortir?	I refuse to go out.
Doutez-vous de moi?	I don't doubt your word.
Je vous prie d'accepter ceci.	I decline to accept it.
Promettez de ne pas le répéter.	I promise to keep silent.
Etes-vous à même de payer?	I am quite able to pay.
Avez-vous essayé de traduire cela?	I forgot to translate it.
Qu'est-ce qu'il vous faut?	I want paper, books and pencils.
Combien d'argent vous faut-il?	I will want about 15/-.
Il me faut un dictionnaire.	A French or English dictionary.
Vous débarrasserez-vous du vieux?	Yes, I will get rid of it.
Prenons un croquis de ces paysans.	Yes, they are very funny (drôles).
Avez-vous votre carnet sur vous?	Yes, but I have no colours.
Servez-vous des miennes, tenez!	Thanks, I am doing the outline.
Avez-vous un morceau de gomme?	On the box, the pencils are inside.
Prenez-vous le paysage aussi?	Only two trees and the hut.
Que pensez-vous de mon ciel?	It is very nice indeed.
Les voilà qui s'en vont déjà.	Have you not finished yet?
Quelle heure se fait-il maintenant?	If it is not six, it is not far off

Lire, <i>to read.</i>	Ecrire, <i>to write.</i>	Conduire, <i>to lead.</i>
Je lis, <i>I read.</i>	J'écris, <i>I write.</i>	Je conduis, <i>I lead.</i>
Il lit, <i>he reads.</i>	Il écrit, <i>he writes.</i>	Nous conduisons, <i>we lead.</i>
Nous lisons, <i>we read.</i>	Nous écrivons, <i>we write.</i>	Vous conduisez, <i>you lead.</i>
Vous lisez, <i>you read.</i>	Vous écrivez, <i>you write.</i>	Ils conduisent, <i>they lead.</i>
Ils lisent, <i>they read.</i>	Ils écrivent, <i>they write.</i>	Je conduisais, <i>I was leadg.</i>

Je lisais, <i>I was reading.</i>	J'écrivais, <i>I was writing.</i>	Je conduisis, <i>I led.</i>
Je lus, <i>I read.</i>	J'écrivis, <i>I wrote.</i>	Je conduirai, <i>I shall lead.</i>
Je lirai, <i>I shall read.</i>	J'écrirai, <i>I shall write.</i>	Que je conduise, <i>t. I may t.</i>
Que je lise, <i>that I may read.</i>	Que j'écrive, <i>that I may write.</i>	Conduisant, <i>leading.</i>
Lisant, <i>reading.</i>	Écrivant, <i>writing.</i>	Il a conduit, <i>he has led.</i>
J'ai lu, <i>I have read.</i>	J'ai écrit, <i>I have written.</i>	Traduire, <i>to translate.</i>
Relire, <i>to read again.</i>	Décrire, <i>to describe.</i>	Suivre, <i>to follow.</i>
Elire, <i>to elect.</i>	Inscrire, <i>to inscribe.</i>	Je suis, <i>I follow.</i>
		Vous suivez, <i>you follow.</i>

Je vous serais obligé de me faire savoir par télégramme si le trois mats "La Mouette" venant de Rio, qui était attendu le 22 est arrivé dans votre port. Dans l'affirmative veuillez hâter l'envoi sur Paris des rhums et cafés dont détail dans notre lettre du 10. Nous venons de recevoir une plainte à ce sujet et les marchandises seront refusées après fin courant.

We confirm our telegram of the 26th inst. The whole consignment was forwarded immediately according to your instructions and we cannot understand why your correspondent has not yet received the goods. We are making inquiries to-day and will let you know the result by next post. We are awaiting your orders about the tea.

EXERCISE XVII.—1. What are you going to do this morning? 2. I hope to be able to go out as soon as my work is (sera) finished. 3. Do you expect to see H? 4. No, I must write to him. 5. I wished to send him his book, but I have not read it yet. 6. Do you hope to finish it to-day? 7. I could finish it, but I prefer to go out. 8. Have you succeeded in finding your book? 9. Do you begin to read French easily? 10. Will you show me how to translate that? 11. Tell your brother I should like to see him. 12. Do you play cricket? 13. Yes, I am also learning how to play croquet. 14. Invite your friend to come with us next Saturday. 15. What do you propose doing? 16. I ask you to read this letter carefully. 17. You have neglected to learn the verbs with their prepositions. 18. I will try to do it at least as well as usual. 19. How much money do you want? 20. As much as possible. 21. What is the good of speaking like that? 22. I want ten pounds. 23. Let us try and find a good restaurant in this neighbourhood.



## DIX-HUITIÈME LEÇON.

Pensez-vous qu'il vienne.  
Je sais qu'il vient.  
Se peut-il qu'il croie cela?  
Il est vrai qu'il croit cela.  
Je doute qu'il vienne demain.  
Il est possible qu'il soit ici.  
Il est certain qu'il est ici.  
Quand faut-il que vous rentriez?  
Il se peut que j'aie tort.  
Il importe que vous soyez ici.  
Il suffit que vous me le disiez.  
Que vouliez-vous qu'il fît?  
Il faut que vous veniez.

Do you think he will come?  
I know he will come.  
Is it possible that he believe that?  
It is true he believes that.  
I doubt if he will come to-morrow.  
He may be here.  
It is sure he is here.  
When must you come back?  
I may be wrong.  
It is important that you should be here.  
It is sufficient, that you tell me so.  
What did you wish him to do?  
You must come.

Il faudra que nous le fassions.	We will have to do it.
Il fallait qu'il lui répondit.	He had to answer him.
Il était nécessaire qu'il vint.	He had to come.
J'ai peur qu'il ne manque le train.	I am afraid he will miss the train.
Il manque de papier à lettres.	I want some note paper.
Il me manque 3f. pour vous payer.	I want 3 francs to pay you.
Il lui manque trois dents.	He has 3 teeth missing.
Il leur manque l'argent nécessaire.	They have not the necessary money.
Ils manquaient de tout.	They were in want of everything.
Qu'est-ce qui vous manque?	What do you want?
Vous manquez d'énergie, mon garçon.	You want energy, my boy.
La cuisinière a manqué sa crème.	The cook has spoilt her custard.
Nous gagnons 500f. par mois.	We earn 500f. a month.
125f. par semaine, 10f. par tête.	125f. a week. 10f. a head.
Je reconnais lui devoir cela.	I acknowledge owing him that.
Reconnaissez-vous ma jeune sœur?	Do you know my y. sister again?
Je vous reconnais bien là.	That is just like you.
Au plaisir de vous revoir, au revoir.	Good-bye.
Après avoir diné il sortit.	After having dined he went out.
Avant de faire cela écoutez-moi.	Before doing that listen to me.
Loin d'être riche, il végète.	Far from being rich, he exists.
Quant à dire cela, je ne puis.	As for doing that, I cannot.
En cueillant du muguet dans le bois.	In picking lilies in the wood.
Je le ferais bien, mais je n'ose.	I would do it, but I dare not.
Je ne sais quoi vous répondre.	I do not know what to answer.
Moins longtemps que vous ne croyez.	Not so long as you believe.
J'ai plus de travail que vous ne pensez.	I have more work than you think.
Il y a longtemps que je ne l'ai vu.	I have not seen him for a long time.
Avez-vous quelque part où aller?	Have you anywhere to go?
Je ne vais nulle part ce soir.	I have nowhere to go this evening.
Je n'ai presque pas dormi.	I hardly slept at all.
Il me faut un autre chapeau.	I want another hat.
Il m'en faut un autre.	I want another.
Combien te faut-il pour l'acheter?	How much do you want to buy it?
As-tu l'argent qu'il te faut?	Have you the money you want?
Avez-vous tout ce qu'il vous faut?	Have you all you want?
Non, tant s'en faut.	No by far, (far from it).
De combien s'en faut-il?	How much is wanting?
Il s'en faut de beaucoup.	There is much wanting.

La loi, law.	Bonne humeur, good temper.	Une esquisse, outline.
Le règlement, rule.	per.	Couleur à l'huile, oil color.
Le délit, offence.	Paresseux, lazy.	Couleur à l'eau.
L'accusé, prisoner.	Travailleur, worker.	Une aquarelle, water color.
Coupable, guilty.	Dépensier, spendthrift.	La sépia, sepia.
Condamné, condemned.	Gourmand, greedy.	La gravure, engraving.
Sous caution, on bail.	Ivrogne, drunkard.	Une eau forte, aqua fortis.
La religion, religion.	Sobre, temperate.	Le pinceau, p. brush.
Le prêtre, priest.	Ivresse, intoxication.	La couleur, colour.
La foi, faith.	Sobriété, sobriety.	La palette, pallet.
La croyance, belief.	Franc, sincere.	La toile, canvas.
Le croyant, believer.	Faux, false.	Le chevalier, easel.
L'infidèle, infidel.	Traître, treacherous.	Le cadre, frame.
Le salut, salvation.	Susceptible, touchy.	Jour de l'an, new year.
La Bible, Bible.	Menteur, liar.	Les rois, twelfth night.
L'évangile, Gospel.	Le mensonge, lie.	Le carnaval, carnival.

La chambre, *House*.  
 Les députés, *deputies*.  
 Le sénat, *senate*.  
 Le ministère, *office*.  
 Le ministre, *minister*.  
 Le scrutin, *poll*.  
 Voter, *to vote*.  
 L'électeur, *voter*.  
 Le roi, *king*.  
 La reine, *queen*.  
 L'empereur, *emperor*.  
 Impératrice, *empress*.  
 Le czar, *czar*.  
 Le royaume, *kingdom*.  
 Respecter, *to respect*.  
 Aimer, *to love*.  
 Chérir, *to cherish*.  
 Détester, *to detest*.  
 Hair, *to hate*.  
 Le caractère, *temper*.  
 Gai, *gay*.  
 Triste, *sad*.  
 Chagrin, *dull*.  
 Avare, *miser*.  
 Courageux, *courageous*.  
 Craintif, *timorous*.  
 Spirituel, *witty*.

Orgueilleux, *proud*.  
 L'orgueil, *pride*.  
 La colère, *anger*.  
 La douceur, *gentleness*.  
 La dureté, *hardness*.  
 L'ennui, *weariness*.  
 Ennuyeux, *t tedious*.  
 Ennuyer, *to annoy*.  
 S'ennuyer, *to feel dull*.  
 La papeterie, *stationery*.  
 L'écriture, *writing*.  
 Papier à dessin, *drawing p*.  
 Papier écolier, *foolscap*.  
 Papier de soie, *tissue p*.  
 A la main, *hand made*.  
 A la machine, *machine made*.  
 Timbré, *stamped*.  
 Le cachet, *seal*.  
 Pain à cacheter, *wafer*.  
 Une ardoise, *slate*.  
 La gomme, *india rubber*.  
 Le grattoir, *scraper*.  
 La règle, *ruler*.  
 Le plumier, *pencil box*.  
 La colle, *gum*.  
 Le croquis, *sketch*.

Mardi gras, *Shrove Tues*.  
 Le carême, *Lent*.  
 La mi-carême, *Mid Lent*.  
 Les rameaux, *Palm Sun*.  
 Vendredi saint, *Good Fri*.  
 Pâques, *Easter*.  
 Lundi de pâques, *E. M.*.  
 Ascension, *Ascension*.  
 La Pentecôte, *Whitsun*.  
 Fête Nationale, *n. holiday*.  
 La Toussaint, *All Saints*.  
 Le Réveillon, *Xmas eve*.  
 Noël, *Christmas*.  
 Carte de Noël, *Xmas card*.  
 Carte de visite, *visiting c.*.  
 Poisson d'avril, *Apl. fool*.  
 Ailleurs, *elsewhere*.  
 Davantage, *more*.  
 Désormais, *henceforth*.  
 Dorénavant, *hence*.  
 Exprès, *on purpose*.  
 Grátis, *gratuitous*.  
 Jadis, *of old*.  
 Signer, *to sign*.  
 Endosser, *to endorse*.  
 Un effet, *a bill*.  
 L'aire traite, *to draw*.

Faut-il que j'écrive cette lettre?  
 Croyez-vous qu'il soit satisfait?  
 Quand pensez-vous que Jean revienne?  
 Il gagne 300 livres par an.  
 Je doute qu'il soit si peu payé.  
 Il est certain que c'est bien peu.  
 Je crois pouvoir vous l'affirmer.  
 Il croit savoir parler français.  
 Nous manquons tous de pratique.  
 Sortez-vous sans l'inviter?  
 Est-il parti sans rien dire?  
 Ne pourriez-vous me dire où?  
 Il y a 8 jours qu'il ne m'a parlé.  
 A quoi passerez-vous votre soirée?  
 Mon frère n'est-il pas arrivé?  
 Combien avez-vous porté ces boîtes?  
 Combien le clocher a-t-il de haut?  
 L'arbre est-il plus haut que le mur?  
 Êtes-vous convenu des conditions?  
 Avez-vous fait de votre mieux?  
 Souvenez-vous bien de cela.

I should like you to do it.  
 Yes, I believe he is satisfied.  
 He is coming back this week.  
 How much is that a week?  
 I am sure he earns that.  
 It may be that I am wrong.  
 Do you believe you can do that  
 He wants practice.  
 We also want time to study.  
 He went before breakfast.  
 Yes, after having written a letter  
 I do not know it at all.  
 How much does he earn a year?  
 I have nowhere to go to-night.  
 He has only just arrived.  
 Two years, they are worn out.  
 The spire is 35 yards high.  
 Yes, by 3 or 4 feet.  
 Yes, I have agreed about them.  
 We have all done our best.  
 I shall remember it all my life

Je veux parler, *I will speak*.  
 Je veux que tu parles, *thou shalt speak*.  
 Je veux qu'il parle, *he shall speak*.  
 Je veux que vous parliez, *you shall s.*  
 Je veux qu'ils parlent, *they shall speak*.

Il faut que je parle, *I must speak*.  
 Il faut que tu parles, *thou must speak*.  
 Il faut qu'il parle, *he must speak*.  
 Il faut que n. parlions, *we must speak*.  
 Il faut que v. parliez, *you must speak*.

Nous voulons parler, *we will speak.*  
 N. voulons que tu parles, *thou shalt s.*  
 Nous voulons qu'il parle, *he shall speak.*  
 N. voulons que v. parliez, *you shall s.*  
 N. voulons qu'ils parlent, *they shall s.*  
 Je voulais parler, *I would speak.*  
 Je voudrais parler, *I should like to s.*

Il faut qu'ils parlent, *they must speak.*  
 Il fallait qu'il parlât, *he was obliged to s.*  
 Il faudra qu'il parle, *he will be obl. to s.*  
 Il faudrait qu'il parlât, *he w. be obl. to s.*  
 Faut-il que je parle? *must I speak.*  
 Fallait-il qu'il parlât? *was he ob. to s.*  
 Il ne faut pas que v. parliez, *y. musn't s.*

## MORT DE LOUIS XVI.

Le roi était depuis quatre mois enfermé au Temple, avec sa famille; la constitution le déclarait inviolable et n'autorisait d'autre peine contre lui que la déchéance; or, la déchéance ayant été prononcée, le droit légal était épuisé. Danton avait dit qu'en présence des dangers qui menaçaient la France, le meilleur gantelet qu'on pût jeter aux rois coalisés était une tête de roi. La convention, poussée par lui, cita Louis à sa barre. Un jeune avocat nommé de Sèze porta la parole. "Je ne vois ici que des accusateurs," s'écria-t-il, "et pas de juges." La convention ne s'inquiétait pas de la légalité de sa procédure, ayant d'avance, et tout haut, décrété la mort du roi comme une mesure de salut public. Le 20 Janvier 1793, l'assemblée, composé de 750 membres de toutes les parties de la France, reconnu, à l'unanimité, le roi coupable de conspiration contre la sûreté de l'Etat et de haute trahison; à une majorité d'environ 50 voix elle le condamna à la peine de mort. Le lendemain Louis XVI<sup>e</sup> monta sur l'échafaud avec un courage et une résignation que la postérité admire. Il voulut adresser quelques paroles au peuple, mais un roulement de tambour couvrit sa voix. Sa tête sanglante fut placée sur une pique et promenée dans Paris.

## DEATH OF CHARLES I.

A tribunal called the High Court of Justice met (s'assembla) in Westminster Hall for the trial of the King. The peers had refused to take part in the deliberation. The members of the court, numbering about 60, were taken chiefly from the army and from the Parliament then existing.

A young lawyer named Bradshaw was the president. The king, brought from St. James' Palace, was placed within the bar and charged with tyranny especially in waging (soutenu) war against his people. Charles with kingly dignity refused to be tried by a tribunal created in defiance of (au mépris des) the laws. "Where," he exclaimed, "are the peers who alone by an ancient maxim of the constitution can judge a peer?" But all defence was useless, for the judges had beforehand decreed the death of the king. The trial lasted 7 days, and a sentence of death was pronounced 3 days later. On the 30th of January, 1649, Charles Stuart was beheaded (décapité); the executioner raised the bleeding head and cried, "This is the head of a traitor!"

Tim said his wife was very ungrateful, for when he married her she had not a rag on her back, and now she is covered with them. (*rag: guenille. f.*)

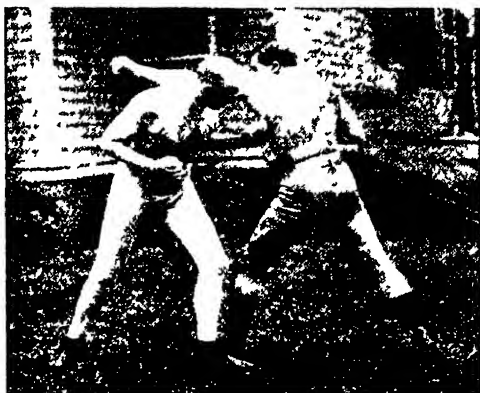
EXERCISE XVIII.—1. Are you going anywhere to-day? 2. Will you buy these books for me? 3. I promise you to do it. 4. It is important that you should do it at once. 5. I will wait until you are ready. 6. While you do that I will write a post card. 7. Provided you do that, the rest is of no importance. 8. Write plainly so that I can read. 9. Although I am tired I will go and see him. 10. He went out without saying a word. 11. He started after having read the letters. 12. Call at the bank before coming back. 13. Must I do that for him? 14. You must do it, you must also write to him. 15. But I have only just received his letter. 16. You must answer at once. 17. It is agreed.

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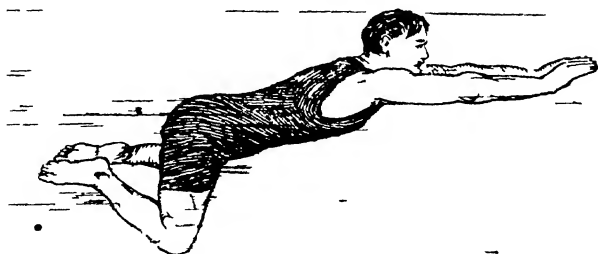
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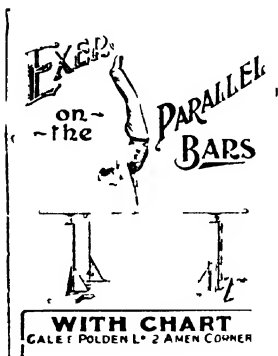
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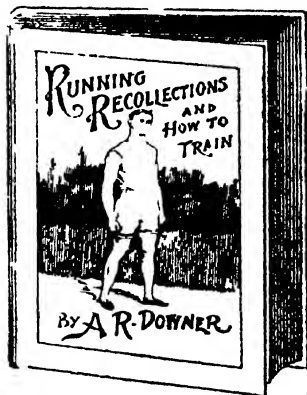
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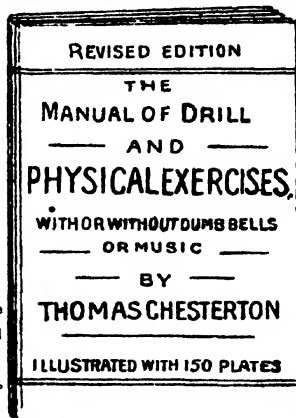
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- 78 The Essex Regt.—44th & 56th Foot
- 79 The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.)—45th and 95th Foot.
- 80 The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—47th and 81st Foot
- 81 The Northamptonshire Regiment—48th and 58th Foot
- 82 Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—49th & 66th Ft.
- 83 The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—50th and 97th Foot

Nos.

- 84 The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—51st and 105th Foot
- 85 The King's (Shropshire Light Infy.)—53rd and 85th Foot
- 86 The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—57th and 77th Foot
- 87 The King's Royal Rifle Corps—60th Foot
- 88 The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—62nd and 99th Foot
- 89 The Manchester Regt.—63rd & 90th Foot
- 90 Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)—64th and 98th Foot.
- 91 The York and Lancaster Regiment—65th and 84th Foot
- 92 The Durham Light Infantry—8th and 106th Foot
- 93 The Highland Light Infantry—71st and 74th Foot
- 94 Seaforth Highlanders—(Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's)—72nd and 78th Foot
- 95 The Gordon Highlanders—75th and 92nd Foot
- 96 The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—79th Foot
- 97 The Royal Irish Rifles—83rd and 80th Foot
- 98 Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—87th and 89th Foot
- 99 The Connaught Rangers—88th and 94th Foot
- 100 Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—91st and 93rd Foot
- 101 The Prince of Wales's Lonsdale Regiment (Royal Canadians)—100th and 109th Foot
- 102 The Royal Munster Fusiliers—101st and 105th Foot
- 103 The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—102nd and 103rd Foot.
- 104 The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own).

## ARTILLERY, ENGINEERS and DEPARTMENTAL CORPS.

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 105 Royal Horse Artillery    | 113 Queen Alexandra's Imperial         |
| 106 Royal Field Artillery    | Military Nursing Service               |
| 107 Royal Engineers          | 114 Army Ordnance Corps                |
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| 110 Mounted Infantry         | 117 Corps of Military Police (Foot)    |
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## COPY OF LETTER RECEIVED FROM ONE OF OUR PUPILS.

Dear Mr. Rosenblum,

*Nov. 1st, 1909.*

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that owing to my mastery of the French language acquired last year at your Institute, and to the important services I was thereby enabled to render to my employers, the latter have offered to pay for me for a course of 100 German lessons for which I beg to enclose their cheque

- It will interest you to know that those able to judge can hardly believe that my facility in speaking and writing French has been acquired in the course of one year, and in 100 lessons only. I shall start my German lessons next Monday, and hope that under your able guidance, I shall
- make as good progress in German as I did in French.

Thanking you for the trouble you have always taken with me,

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

E. C. R.

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